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REPORT

ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1897-98.

BY

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COMPLIMENTARY



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REPORT
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PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I held charge of the Central India Agency throughout the year under report.

Tour.—During the cold weather I visited Bhopal and Gwalior, and marched through the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies, passing through the States of Datia, Samthar, Orchha, Charkhari, Chattarpur, Panna, Ajaigarh, Nagode, Sohawal, Rewah, and Maihar. The object of my tour was to ascertain, from personal inquiry, the condition of the people and the prospects of the crops in that area of my political charge which had suffered most severely from the effects of famine. I found that the bountiful *kharif* harvest, which followed upon the favourable rainfall of 1897, had almost obliterated all traces of the recent distress, a season of plenty had succeeded the drought and famine of the previous year, grain was everywhere plentiful and cheap, the area under cultivation was equal to the average, and the promise of the *rabi* crop (since amply fulfilled) was good. All relief works were closed in October, and I had the satisfaction of seeing the people who had been saved from the famine working in their fields and showing but little sign of the period of trial through which they had passed.

After the completion of my tour I was able to submit my final report on the administration of famine in Central India in my letter No. 1422-A.G., dated the 24th February 1898.

I visited on my return to Indore the States of Dhar, Jaora and Rutlam.

Season and Crops.—The rainfall of 1897 was good and sufficient throughout the whole of Central India. Some anxiety was felt when the cold weather rain was so long deferred, but the showers that fell during February 1898 were of great benefit to the wheat crop; both harvests were much above the average in nearly all the States, and, although the price of wheat remained high during the year, *jowar* and *mukka*, the staple food-grains of the poorer classes, were everywhere plentiful and cheap.

Public Health.—In spite of the general prevalence of bubonic plague in the Bombay Presidency and in other districts bordering on Central India, there has been no outbreak of the pestilence in this Agency since the case (reported last year) of the village of Khandraoni in Gwalior, where a virulent form of the epidemic was stamped out by vigorous measures taken by the Gwalior Darbar under the supervision of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts. All the States have co-operated in measures for warding off the plague, and cordial assistance

Administration.—The Resident's report shows that the administration of the Gwalior State has been creditably conducted during the year, and I can testify to the Maharaja's personal exertions for the welfare of his people, and the intelligent supervision exercised by him in all branches of the administration. Colonel Pitcher's services as Director of Land Records and Member of the Board of Revenue deserve special recognition; the revenue survey and settlements which are now approaching completion have already secured great benefits, not only to the revenues of the State, but to the zemindars and ryots.

Railways in Gwalior.—The Guna-Bina Railway, 73.58 miles in length, worked by the Indian Midland Railway, shows total earnings of Rs. 1,02,375, the net earnings payable to the Gwalior Darbar being Rs. 42,446. The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway, 112.82 miles, also worked by the Indian Midland Railway, yielded gross earnings amounting to Rs. 3,72,337, of which Rs. 1,27,852 have been paid to the Gwalior Darbar as share of profits.

Of railways under construction the Guna-Bara line has made good progress. It is hoped that the rails will be laid to Chabra, 40 miles, after the rains, and that the whole line to Bara, 74 miles, will be open for traffic by March 1899. The Gwalior State Light Railways (2' gauge) from Gwalior to Bhind, and from Gwalior to Sipri, are well under construction. It is hoped that the railway to Bhind will be open for traffic by December 1898, and to Sipri by March 1899. These lines were commenced as famine relief works in 1897, and the total expenditure up to the end of the year under report is given as follows:—

	R
Gwalior-Bhind Railway	8,62,724
Gwalior-Sipri do.	18,02,000

INDORE AGENCY.

The only notable public event of the year was the celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. This was observed by the 21st and 22nd of June being declared public holidays. On the 22nd His Highness the Maharaja held a darbar, at which I and my staff were present, and a salute of 60 guns was fired in honour of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The time of the year being unsuited for them, there were no illuminations, nor festivities, at night; but late in the year, on the 15th of November, His Highness the Maharaja invited the European society of Mhow and Indore to a banquet at his new palace at Barwaha, the grounds of which were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. After the banquet, the usual loyal toasts were given; and I presented His Highness with the ribbon and gold clasp conferred on him by Her Majesty in commemoration of Her Diamond Jubilee.

Season and Crops.—Though, as stated in last year's report, there was no scarcity in Malwa, the price of grain continued abnormally high till nearly the end of the year. As the new crops, which were plentiful, came upon the market, the prices of the different grains began to fall, and before the end of the year normal prices were ruling in the case of all grains, except wheat, which, from various causes, remained abnormally high. The prohibition against export has been removed in the case of all grains except wheat.

The representations made to the Darbar on the condition of the outlying *pargana* of Alampur, as mentioned in last year's report, were entirely successful. The Minister, who was deputed to visit the *pargana*, took energetic steps to organize the necessary relief works and other measures for alleviating distress. His Highness the Maharaja sanctioned ample grants of grain and money which were judiciously distributed, and the population were safely carried over the remaining months of scarcity.

His Highness's Tours.—In the months of August and September His Highness the Maharaja made a pleasure tour through Rajputana and Upper India, and again in October he paid a flying visit to the Horse Fairs at Hansi and Amritsar. At the end of December he started on a tour of inspection, which lasted about 20 days, through his districts of Rampura and Bhanpura.

Education.—Education, under the care and supervision of Mr. E. C. Cholmondeley, continues to make good progress, and the results, as tested by the University examinations, are highly satisfactory.

R7,000 have been set aside, from the year's savings, for investment in Government Promissory Notes.

Kurwai.—Nawab Munawar Khan died on the 4th December 1896. His brother, Yakub Ali Khan, was recognised as his successor by the Government of India and duly installed by the Political Agent on the 16th July 1897. The Nawab is being gradually instructed in the duties of administration by the Kamdar, Kudrat Ali, who is able and energetic, and continues to administer the State wisely.

Pathari.—The administration of the Kamdar, Hyder Hussein, was found unsuccessful, and he was allowed to retire, his duties being undertaken by Kudrat Ali, the Kamdar of Kurwai, in addition to his own duties. The change has been a good one, and the affairs of this little estate may be expected to steadily improve, though it will be many years before they can hope to be called flourishing.

Nawab Basoda and Hydergarh.—The new Nawab was installed by the Political Agent on the 19th October 1897. He is a careful and good ruler and has much experience, having taken charge of the State during his late father's long absences on travel.

Muhammadgarh.—The new Nawab was installed by the Political Agent on the 17th October 1897. He is a young man and as yet untried.

Sironj. The Political Agent reports that this *pargana* of the Tonk State has given much trouble; but a new Nazim has been appointed and other changes made which it is hoped will lead to an improvement.

BAGHELKHAND AGENCY.

The famine continued to increase in intensity until the monsoon burst in June. Fortunately the rain-fall, though below the average in quantity, was so favourably distributed that, by the end of October, the famine was practically at an end. All the officials engaged in combating the famine and distress continued to display zeal and perseverance throughout the whole period; the excellence of the work done by them was recognized by the Government of India by the conferring of the title of G.C.S.I. on His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa and suitable honours on the State officials of Rewa and Nagode.

Rewa.—The Maharaja wisely continues, without any important alterations, the system of administration developed during his minority. His Highness personally controls and supervises all the branches of administration and holds regular office hours for the disposal of State business, thereby setting a good example to his officials.

Negotiations for re-transferring the Umaria coal-fields to the Darbar have been proceeding during the year, and it is hoped they will shortly be completed.

Nagode.—This State still continues under management, and the Raja, though often advised to return, remains absent at Benares. The administration is conducted by Rai Bahadur Radhe Lal, and is in every way satisfactory.

It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of the continuance of the famine for a great part of the year, there was not a single case of dakaiti throughout the Baghelkhand Agency.

BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.

The favourable monsoon produced good crops, which soon put an end to the existing distress in the Agency, and the people and cattle are rapidly regaining health and strength.

Captain Ewbank, R.E., has been deputed for one year to draw up schemes of protective works in each State against future famine; it is hoped that future visitations will not involve such acute suffering and distress as the different States in this Agency have lately passed through.

Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee was suitably celebrated, and, among other commemorative works of public utility, a fund, to be called the "Victoria Famine Insurance Fund for Bundelkhand," has been started by certain Chiefs who have contributed to it according to their means.

EDUCATION IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr. Gunion's report on the progress of education in Central India is satisfactory.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure was approximately R2,66,000.

Three additional wards in the Central India Agency Jail are to be constructed, and materials for the purpose have been collected.

The most important works commenced or completed during the year were:—

Borar River causeway.

Bharar bridge.

Namli-Sailana road.

Kurwai-Kothara road.

Kurwai-Betwa causeway road.

Kulhar-Pathari road.

Khalghat-Dharampuri road.

The rate of percentage on works undertaken by the Public Works Department from local funds has been raised to 24½ per cent.

This rate precludes local funds from giving the Department any works for execution except those which cannot possibly be placed elsewhere.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A new and more elaborate form for the Civil Administrative Medical Officer's report was introduced this year, which shows clearly and succinctly the immense amount of good which the numerous hospitals and dispensaries of Central India yearly confer upon the people, and the excellent work performed by the various medical officers. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Caldecott vacated the posts of Civil Administrative Medical Officer and Residency Surgeon, Indore, on his promotion to Surgeon-Colonel, and thereby severed a connection with Central India of twenty years' standing, during which time he had endeared himself to all who had had the good fortune to look to him as their medical adviser or to meet him as a friend.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dane succeeded to the post of Civil Administrative Medical Officer, and Surgeon-Major Gimlette was appointed Residency Surgeon at Indore.

The Charitable Hospital at Indore continues to flourish, and its reputation is safe under the care and skill of Surgeon-Major Gimlette.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The report on the working of the Postal Department is again submitted by Mr. Barton Groves, Deputy Postmaster-General, and the satisfactory nature of the report testifies to the able manner in which he has supervised his department. The system of selling cheap packets of quinine at the post offices in Central India was introduced as an experiment during the year, and will, it is hoped, greatly benefit the poorer classes.

W. E. JARDINE.

for *Agent to the Governor-General*

in Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY; }
The 13th June 1898. }

The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India travelled during the year 1897-98;

September 1897	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 day.
October 1897	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 days.
November 1897	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 days.
December 1897	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31 days.
January 1898	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24 days.
February 1898	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 days.
								76 days,

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1897-98.

I.—GENERAL.

Personnel.—During the year the Gwalior Residency sustained a great grief in the lamented death of Major I. MacIvor, C.I.E., whose loss was deeply felt by his many friends throughout the Gwalior State.

Major MacIvor was in charge till the day of his death. Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Director of Land Revenue Records in the State, then carried on the current work till the arrival of Major T. C. Pears on the 16th August, who continued to officiate till the 8th November, when I relieved him of his duties, and have been in charge for the remainder of the year.

2. *Limits of the Gwalior Residency.*—No changes have taken place during the year; the Resident has continued the direct administration of the small States which were formerly under the Political Assistant at Guna, whose duties are now restricted to the Cantonment of Guna and its immediate neighbourhood.

3. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall was timely and well distributed. The average in the district was 32·65 inches against 24·11 inches of the previous year. The *Kharif* crops were abundant and allowed of the cessation of famine relief. Some anxiety was felt for the *Rabi* crops till the timely fall of nearly 3 inches of rain in February saved the gram and unirrigated wheat crops. A more than average harvest is now being realized.

4. *Public health.*—Epidemic cholera appeared about the middle of March, and was more or less frequent till the middle of October. Owing to the famine, diseases of the digestive and nervous system were more prevalent.

On the revival of bubonic plague in the Bombay Presidency, very stringent precautions, to prevent its spread, have been enforced by the Darbar under the superintendence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts. Segregation camps have been established, and special arrangements to prevent the re-booking of passengers from plague-infected districts at intermediate stations. So far the State is quite free from the disease.

5. *Tours.*—Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, visited Gwalior on the 15th October, returning on the 17th. He again visited Gwalior on the 26th November and remained till 1st December.

Owing to the Investiture of the Star of India, held in Calcutta on the 13th January 1898, His Highness's touring was delayed till the 28th January, when I accompanied him through the northern part of the State, which had been much afflicted by famine. The districts of Sikarwari, Tawarghar, Bhind, Bhandar, and Gird Gwalior were visited. We did not return till the 7th March, to be in time for the Holi festival. After the festival early in April, I visited Guna and most of the small States in its vicinity. My tour with His Highness was full of interest, as it was very gratifying to see the keen interest taken by His Highness in the working of the several departments and the condition of his subjects. He personally inspected, and very carefully, the subayats, tehsils, police thanas and schools, making himself well acquainted with the State officials and their modes of work.

of the Imperial Service Cavalry competed successfully at the assault-of-arms held at Agra during February. A musical ride of the regiment was much admired.

III.—MINOR STATES AND THAKURATES.

15. *Khaniadhana*.—Affairs have gone on much as usual. No further complaints against the administration have come to notice, excepting charges of harbouring dakaites, which, considering the situation of the State, is not to be wondered at. The Raja has given free permission to the Gwalior officials to follow up any dakaites within his territory; he is anxious to be rid of them, but is not strong enough to do much.

The Razinamah with Thakur Anrood Singh of Kandhari has not yet been accomplished, but I am hopeful it soon may be, as the Raja has promised me to be more conciliatory. Chatarjeet Singh, his uncle, is at present acting as Kamdar, but a better man is much needed, as the Raja is too weak to deal with Thakurs Mangal Singh and Anrood Singh, who are the principal malcontents in the State.

Sheopur-Baroda.—The Raja seems to be more reconciled to being subordinate to the Gwalior Darbar. He has visited Gwalior and paid his respects to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia.

Agra-Barkhera.—Thakur Baldev Singh, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, has been entrusted with the management of the estate, subject to the general supervision of the Resident.

The estate debts, amounting to Government ₹23,366, have been liquidated by a loan from the Gwalior Darbar at 4 per cent., which is to be repaid by annual instalment of ₹3,000.

Kathon.—Nothing of importance has occurred in this small guaranteed estate. Thakur Pertap Singh (the acknowledged headman) is on friendly terms with all his brothers.

PETTY STATES ROUND GUNA.

16. *Raghogarh*.—Raja Jaimandal Singh is almost beyond work. He is 80 years of age, and has to be carried about. His son, Bikramajit Singh, is nominally in charge of the State, but has not much influence against the Paswans (slaves) constantly in attendance on the Chief, who work for their own interests. No one has yet been appointed in the place of the late Kamdar, Rai Bahadur Munshi Tikaram, as the Chief is hard to please. A strong man is much wanted and is being arranged for.

The State has a balance credit of about ₹22,000 Government, and so far the annual expenditure is well within the receipts.

Gurrah.—Raja Balbhadra Singh has done his best to fall out with his Kamdar, Shujat Ali Khan; but I am glad to say is now more reconciled to his efforts to curtail expenditure and prevent the raising of loans. The total liabilities of the State amounts to ₹40,000, and I have ascertained that savings of about ₹6,000 yearly can be obtained by more careful management. The question of liquidating the State debt by annual instalments to the several creditors is under consideration.

Umri.—Raja Pirthi Singh takes an interest in his estate, and has no debts. Owing to scarcity, his expenditure slightly exceeded the income during the past year.

Bhadaura.—Raja Madho Singh is a weak Chief and has incurred debts amounting to ₹5,500, or a year's income. He is arranging for their liquidation by small annual instalments.

Parone.—Nothing of importance has occurred in this petty State. Raja Gajendra Singh manages State affairs and has no debts.

Dharnaoda.—Thakur Bheem Singh is a weak Chief, whose Thakurs are rather too much for him. His debts amount to about ₹6,000 (a year's income). He evinces no anxiety for their liquidation.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Gwalior State for 1896-97.

Receipts.		Amount.	Total.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Opening balance at the beginning of 1896-97 including investments.		.....	10,16,66,530 14 4	1. Civil	57,68,263 1 0	
1. Land Revenue		67,15,699 1 2		2. Military	38,80,923 14 9	
2. Sewai Jama		50,70,404 10 7		3. Karkhanajat	24,34,364 7 8	
3. <i>Muzmi</i> (or amounts recovered on account of advances made in previous years and from outstandings of unadjusted accounts).		80,81,834 15 2	1,17,86,103 11 9	4. <i>Radhurs</i> (or refunds during the year of sums standing to the credit of various departments in previous year's accounts).	49,21,173 4 11	1,20,82,951 7 5
4. <i>Izafat Jama</i> (or sums standing in the Sircar Treasuries to the credit of various departments).		1,52,31,776 8 4		5. <i>Tasulmat</i> (or advances made to several departments and requiring adjustments).	2,32,97,036 6 11	
			2,33,13,611 7 6			2,82,13,209 11 10
Total Receipts		.....	3,50,99,715 3 3	Total Expenditure	.....	4,03,01,161 3 3
				Balance	.....	9,64,65,084 14 4
				DETAILS.	₹ a. p.	
				1. Reserve Treasury	3,24,61,835 0 7	
				2. In Working Treasuries	1,08,78,249 13 9	
				3. Investments	5,31,25,000 0 0	
				Total	9,64,65,084 14 4	
GRAND TOTAL		.....	13,67,66,246 1 7	GRAND TOTAL	.....	13,67,66,246 1 7

his report of 20th December 1897, a copy of which has been forwarded for the information of the Government of India, that I need only allude to the brief summary of results given by him, *viz.* :—

I.—Amount allotted by the Darbar for all forms of relief	R 29,05,378
II.—Amount actually expended, excluding establishments, tools, and plant and expenditure by the Department, Public Works, and by the Guna-Bara Railway on works requiring skilled labour	20,79,767
III.—Arrears of revenue up to end of Samvat 1952 remitted	72,00,000
IV.—Amount remitted for Neemuch District	27,184
V.—Amount advanced to other States in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand	11,98,800
VI.—Number relieved at unskilled labour in units of a day	Persons. 10,706,938
VII.—Numbers gratuitously relieved in units of a day	2,535,420

26. I would add that, while touring with His Highness during last February in the most severely affected district in the north of the State, we were much gratified at seeing but few traces of distress, and hearing that more than half of those who had emigrated southwards on account of scarcity had already returned to their homes.

IV.—RAILWAYS.

27. *Guna-Bina Railway*.—This Railway, 73·58 miles in length, completed and opened for traffic in September 1895, at a cost of R49,98,917, has been worked during the year by the Indian Midland Railway. The total earnings to 31st December 1897 were R1,02,375-11-4, while the net earnings payable to the Gwalior Darbar amounted to R42,446-7-0. The revetment walls at the Sindh bridge, which were showing signs of failure, were satisfactorily re-built before the rains of 1897. It is expected, on the opening of the Guna-Bara extension, that the traffic earnings will show a heavy increase.

28. *Guna-Bara Railway*.—Mr. H. B. Taylor, Chief Engineer, reports that good progress has been made with the construction of the further extension of the Guna-Bina Railway to Bara; it is expected to open for goods traffic some 40 miles of the line, as far as Chabra, a large trade centre, as soon after the rains as the rivers will permit of being crossed by diversions. The whole line to Bara, 74 miles, it is hoped, will be open for all traffic by March 1899.

In the Gwalior section all earthwork and minor bridging is complete and the rails laid, so that construction trains are running. The large bridge over the Parbati river is nearly complete as to masonry, but the girders are not expected to reach India in time for erection before next monsoon. This delay is unfortunate, and is due to the engineering strike in England. The station buildings at Rothiai and Dharnaoda are well forward, and the ballast supply is close on completion.

29. *Ujjain-Bhopal Railway*.—The total earnings on this line are represented at R3,72,337-5-11, of which R1,27,852-14-4 has been paid to the Gwalior Darbar for their share of net profits.

30. *Gwalior State Light Railways*.—The plans and estimates of the Gwalior-Bhind section have been forwarded to the Government of India for approval. Those of the Sipri section will soon be ready for despatch.

The total expenditure on the Bhind Railway has been estimated at R8,62,724, and on the Sipri Railway at R18,02,000.

Mr. H. D. Williamson, Divisional Engineer, is in charge of the works under the professional supervision of Mr. H. B. Taylor, Engineer-in-Chief, Guna-Bara Railway.

The Gwalior-Bhind section passes through an easy country. The earthwork is complete. All minor openings are in hand, and it is hoped to have the rails into Bhind during the monsoon, and the line opened for all traffic by the end of the year.

The Zilla Adalats disposed of 3,844 civil suits and 8,535 criminal cases.

Fines to the extent of R1,33,620-10-10 were imposed during the year, of which R74,489-9-9 were realized.

There were 6 cases of Treasure Trove during the year, resulting in a total fine of R779-12-6. Of this sum R569-12-6 were credited to the Darbar treasury, and R210-0-0 were handed over to the owners.

33. The detachment of the Thagi and Dakaiti, consisting of 1 Inspector, 1 Deputy Inspector, 2 Duffadars, and 4 Najibs, is still attached to the Gwalior Residency, to work in the Petty States under the political control of the Resident.

34. There has been a considerable increase partly owing to the prevailing scarcity during the year, and especially so in the Isagarh and Chanderi district. One hundred and forty-nine dakaitis have been brought to notice as occurring between 1st March 1897 and 28th February 1898. There were 104 cases in the previous year. Half the cases were detected and about 20 per cent. of the offenders.

Owing to the active operation of the Dholpur Darbar in suppressing their Gujaras on the Chambal, close to the Gwalior border, no Gujar gangs have visited Central India or the Gwalior State during the past year. Fifty-two dakaits asked for by the Gwalior Darbar have already been handed over by the Dholpur Darbar; of these some have already received long sentences of imprisonment.

With reference to the increase of dakaiti in the Chanderi and Isagarh districts, His Highness has personally organized extensive operations against the amnestied and other dakaitis. Troops from the Imperial Service Lancers and the State Infantry have been sent to Karera, where a successful campaign is now going on. Five leading dakaitis have already been shot, and upwards of 70 dakaitis and 30 harbourers have been arrested.

His Highness has been greatly assisted by the use of the Snider rifles which were kindly placed at his disposal by the Government of India for the suppression of dakaits.

In the petty States and Thakurates under the Gwalior Residency, the following cases have been reported:—

Sirsi	3
Raghogarh	2
Umri	1
Agra-Barkhera	3
Chabra	3
Dharnaoda	3
Bhadaura	1
Gurrah	3
TOTAL	24

The cases were mostly technical dakaitis, attributable to the prevailing scarcity; seven cases of cattle-lifting are included in them.

35. Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Inspector-General of Education, submits the following information:—

That he accompanied His Highness on tour through the northern districts of the State, when His Highness personally inspected the principal schools.

Of these—

1896-97.	1897-98.
1,383	1,346
11,747	12,043
594	383

were learning English.

" " vernacular languages.

" " classical "

The number of teachers employed was 542 against 512 last year.

An increase of R2,823 was sanctioned to the Educational Budget during the present year. The Budget was distributed as follows:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	R	R
Administration	10,260	10,620
Inspection	8,904	9,000
Tuition	1,12,725	1,16,208
Scholarships	11,310	11,304
Miscellaneous	22,958	21,848
TOTAL	1,66,157	1,68,980

This does not include the pay of the Inspector-General, which brings the total up to R2,00,000.

The grant for scholarships was distributed as under—

Colleges	2,256
Law School and Engineering class	1,764
Secondary Schools	5,112
Primary Schools	2,172
	11,304

The results of the prescribed examinations of colleges and schools for the year 1896 and 1897 are shown below:—

		1896.		1897.	
		Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
Allahabad University.	Bachelor of Arts	17	11	18	9
	First Examination in Arts	35	17	29	15
	Entrance Examination	33	14	32	20
	School Final Examination	59	24	2	1
	Middle Vernacular	99	73	55	10
Central India Schools Examinations				63	38
Munshi	Persian Examination, Punjab University.	1	1	1	1
Sanskrit	Punjab University	6	3	5	4
	Benares Sanskrit College	39	27	46	29
TOTAL		289	170	251	127

The chief decrease is in the Central India Schools Examinations, which is owing to the abolition of the first class examination. The Middle School Examination was everywhere disastrous, and accounts for most of the failures.

Physical education was maintained as usual in the Colleges and was extended to 6 schools, which were supplied with simple gymnastic apparatus and Indian clubs.

Of the 304 deaths, 118 occurred in the men's dispensary, 33 in the women's hospital, Lashkar, and the rest in out-district dispensaries. The average daily number of in-patients treated was 13,046.

The total number of out-patients treated was 147,575 against 131,765 in 1896, the daily average being 1,232.03.

The diseases which caused most admissions into hospitals are in the following table in their order of frequency, as compared with 1896:—

	1896.	1897.
1. Malarial fever	19,137	28,093
2. Skin diseases	18,055	185,972
3. Diseases of lungs and respiratory system	12,628	13,243
4. Dyspepsia and diseases of digestive system	15,554	13,191
5. Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Not shown.	9,235
6. Ulcers	8,685	8,589
7. Eye diseases	6,900	7,093
8. Rheumatic affections	6,684	6,907
9. Venereal diseases	3,407	5,136
10. Diseases of the ear	4,626	4,442
11. Diseases of the nervous system	3,657	3,663
12. Local injuries	4,099	3,260
13. Worms	Not shown.	2,697

The total number of major surgical operations performed during the year was 315, against 336 in the year preceding. Of these 282 were cured, 38 were relieved, 11 were discharged, and 10 died.

The number of minor surgical operations performed during the year was 5,535 against 6,097 in 1896.

The results were:—

Cured	5,271
Relieved	146
Discharged otherwise	116
Died	2

Epidemic cholera appeared about the middle of March, and was more or less frequent up to the 15th of October, on which date the last reported case occurred. Five thousand nine hundred and forty cases were reported, of whom 2,830 died. Owing to a very large number of people flocking in to attend the Mohurram at Lashkar to obtain food distributed at that festival, cholera became prevalent especially in June; every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and it gradually grew less and disappeared altogether.

40. Fifty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-six children were vaccinated during the year as compared with 56,389 in 1896, thus showing a small increase; the details are:—

	1896.	1897.
Males	30,437	29,848
Females	25,952	26,688
TOTAL	56,389	56,536

Classified according to castes or creeds, the figures stand as below:—

	1896.	1897.
Christians	5	8
Muhammadans	1,624	1,532
Hindus	34,472	34,183
Other castes	20,290	20,812
TOTAL	56,389	56,536

CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1897-98.

The rainfall for the year was 41.08 inches, measured at Sehore, as compared with 40.41 inches last year.

The famine, which threatened almost every State in the Agency, has been described in a special report on the subject. It is sufficient to note here that with the ripening of the *khari* crops, which were almost without exception excellent, all anxiety ceased. The *rabi* has on the whole been good, and the prices of food-grains are now moderate.

Major Meade made over charge of the Agency to me on 17th May 1897, and I have been in charge of it ever since. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dane has been the Agency Surgeon throughout the year.

I have, during my annual tour which began on 15th October and ended on 10th March, visited every State and made the acquaintance of every Chief in the Agency.

A very important feature of the year has been the acceptance, by all the States and Thakurs of this Agency, of the Dewas rule about the indebtedness of jagirdars and other such persons.

This rule provides that, whatever debts a man, such as a jagirdar, tankadar or the like, may incur during his lifetime, the debts die with him, his heir is under no obligation to discharge them, and the land or tanka, which is transmitted to the heir, cannot be encumbered thereby.

As soon as the meaning and object of this rule was well understood, it was in most cases eagerly accepted by those concerned. The rule has been widely proclaimed in the Agency, and, if it is properly maintained, will certainly produce very salutary and far-reaching results. It has received the approval of the Government of India, and is of course prospective, not retrospective.

Her Majesty's Jubilee was everywhere honoured as it deserved. A special report has been submitted of the rejoicings and acts by which the occasion was celebrated in the various States and estates of this Agency.

POLITICAL.

Bhopal.—Her Highness the Begam has enjoyed fairly good health throughout the year, and has not been away from Bhopal.

The water-supply of the Bhopal city has been improved, and the town is now supplied from the upper and purer lake. A second water-wheel and a second set of pumps are, however, still necessary, for, in case of any failure in the apparatus now working, a population of about 80,000 persons would have to fetch their water from the lakes instead of having it supplied to them in pipes.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, visited Bhopal on the 23rd November 1897 in the course of his annual tour, exchanged visits with Her Highness the Begam, and discussed certain matters of State with Her Highness and the Minister, besides giving interviews to the leading officials and others who wished to see him.

Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Russell, commanding the Bengal Army, visited Bhopal and Sehore in January 1898, when he inspected the Bhopal Battalion and the Victoria Lancers (the Imperial Service Cavalry of Bhopal). During his visit he was entertained with her usual liberality by Her Highness the Begam, who held a darbar in his honour.

Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Russell said he was much pleased with what he had seen of the Victoria Lancers, and would make favourable mention of them to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Telegraph offices will shortly be opened at Narsingarh and Pachore, and communication effected with the main telegraph line along the Agra-Bombay Road. These will be combined postal and telegraph offices, and the State will provide the buildings free of cost, besides giving the usual guarantee.

The expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries has been largely increased under a system of re-organization prepared by the Agency Surgeon, from which great improvement may be expected.

The Bhatiani Rani, a widow of the late Raja Mahtab Singh, died on 2nd July 1897, when her jagir of about R10,000 lapsed to the State.

Veterinary-Colonel Queripel, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, very kindly purchased two Arab stallions for the State, which will be utilized for breeding purposes with a view to supplying the requirements of the State and improving the breed of horses in Narsingarh.

Mirza Afzal Beg, a Deputy Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, has been placed in charge of the police, who are gradually being re-organized.

Lala Raushan Lal has worked hard and well, and his administration promises to be successful.

Khilchipur.—In this State many different currencies have hitherto obtained, but during the last year efforts have been made to adopt the silver coin of British India as the sole currency and legal tender. I hope soon to be able to report that the conversion is complete.

The health of the Rao has been far from good, and perhaps it is due to this that the administration has not been so satisfactory as it might otherwise have been, but if the heir-apparent, Bhawani Singh, were given more extended powers, this might be remedied.

Three of the Rao's younger sons joined the Daly College during the year.

Maksudangarh.—I have nothing but good to report of this State. The management of the Superintendent, Ghulam Kadir Khan, continues to be eminently satisfactory.

He showed great promptitude and energy in the conversion of the currency, and he has this year put aside R7,000 for investment in Government Promissory Notes.

I regret to say that friction with the Sironj Pargana of the Tonk State still continues and is due largely to the want of proper control over the police in that pargana.

Kurwai.—Nawab Munawar Ali Khan died on the 4th December 1896. His brother Yakub Ali Khan was recognized by the Government of India as his successor and was duly installed by me on 16th July 1897. Under the advice and guidance of Kudrat Ali, the Kamdar, he has been lately engaged in learning and trying to perform the duties of some of the subordinate officers in the State with a view to qualifying himself for its administration whenever it may be considered necessary to entrust him with such powers.

The Nawab was married during the year to the widow of his deceased brother, but owing to the wise and sensible advice of his father, Khan Bahadur Mazhar Ali Khan, no great expenditure was incurred on the wedding ceremonies. The Nawab will do well to follow his father's advice in other matters.

The Kamdar, Kudrat Ali, has done very well indeed. He is able, energetic, sensible and moderate. Of the State debt R15,000 have been paid off on account of the principal and R18,088-7-6 on account of the interest. The administration is carefully supervised, and the revenue is likely to increase.

Pathari.—In this little estate the administration of the late Kamdar, Hyder Hussien, was not successful. He was, therefore, allowed to retire when his duties were undertaken by Kudrat Ali, the Kamdar of Kurwai, in addition to his own. The change has been an improvement. The Nawab fell into the hands of bad advisers at one period of the year, and it was found necessary to remove him and his family from Pathari to Sehore. Here a house has been

Dhabla Ghosi.—Here, too, there were disputes in the family about allowances, but I have effected an amicable settlement, which has received the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Pindara Jagirs.—These petty holdings give an amount of trouble out of all proportion to their size or importance. Piplianagar (the half share belonging to Yusuf Muhammad Khan), Jabria Bhil and Jabri are still under the management of an Amin, Hashmat Khan, who has lately been assisted by Abdul Rahim Khan, heir to the Pathari estate. Debts to the extent of R7,113 have been paid off during the year. The balance of debt remaining is approximately R4,000, but the claims of all the creditors have not yet been fully examined.

Hashmat Khan has been entrusted with 3rd class magisterial powers in order to enable him to dispose of petty cases arising in his charge, and has done good work during the year. The conduct of Yusuf Muhammad Khan leaves much to be desired.

Khajuri.—This jagirdar is heavily indebted, and has received several warnings during the year.

Piplianagar.—Masum Bakhsh, the jagirdar's son and heir, has not behaved well during the year, having been implicated in more than one objectionable case.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The great feature of the year has been the conversion of the currency in the States of Bhopal, Narsingari, Rajgarh and Maksudangarh and in the petty Thakurate of Sotalia.

The measures connected with this conversion have been described in detailed reports on the subject, and it is only necessary to record here that the silver currency of British India now prevails in all these States and is their sole legal tender.

A similar conversion is approaching completion in the Khilechipur State, and when that is done, the silver currency of the whole Agency, with the exception of certain outlying portions of Indore, Gwalior and Tonk, will be uniform with that of British India.

JUDICIAL.

The appended statements A and B show the cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore during the year under report.

DAKAITI.

A special report on this subject has already been submitted, and to that there is nothing to add.

It may, however, be specially brought to notice here that towards the end of the year there were several dakaitis in the neighbourhood of Silwani in the Bhopal State. I first came to know of this in the course of my annual tour in that part of the country, and personally brought the matter to the notice of Her Highness the Begam, who at once gave suitable orders. The result of the action taken is not yet known.

The Moghia settlements in the Agency were inspected partly by me and partly by Mr. Waterfield, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti. Special reports of those inspections have already been made.

On the whole, I am of opinion that the settlement of criminal tribes is progressing favourably, though there are defects in certain places.

Sehore.—As soon as the anxiety regarding the famine allowed, I took up the question of a water-supply at Sehore. This has been referred to experts, and I regret to say that the estimated cost (R1,35,000) of a systematic supply is prohibitive. Still an improvement has been made by enlarging the bund which existed in one part of the stream flowing through Sehore and by making a removeable bund of planks in another part of that stream. This will, it is

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

Report of the Bhopawar Political Agency for the year 1897-98.

I.—GENERAL.

1. The rainfall, which was general and well distributed throughout the Agency, was favourable to the growth of the *kharif* (autumn) and *rabi* (spring) crops; but in Jhabua, Ali Rajpur and Jobat the want of drinking water is felt, and the outturn of *rabi* crop was half the average in these places. Some damage was done by locusts, and hail-storms also occurred.

2. Mr. A. F. DeLæssøe held charge of the Agency to the 4th November 1897, when he proceeded on one year's furlough making over the charge of the office to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke, Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar. Captain W. H. M. Stewart assumed charge of the Agency on 4th December 1897.

3. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke held the appointment of the Agency Surgeon throughout the year.

4. The Political Agent visited Jhabua, Jobat, Ali Rajpur and Barwani, and received the Agent to the Governor-General in Dhar in February on the occasion of a private visit of Colonel Barr to His Highness the Maharaja. The officers of the Malwa Bhil Corps, as well as the Agency Surgeon, were on tour as usual.

II.—POLITICAL.

5. *Gwalior*.—No report is received from the Darbar regarding this portion of the Agency.

Indore.—No report is received from the Darbar.

6. The Maharaja Holkar has re-opened the question of the Thandla-Pitlawad Exchange case (settled during the year 1896-97) by laying claim to 4,358 bighas of land, alleged to have been wrongfully awarded to the Jhabua State. Necessary enquiry has been set on foot to decide the points at issue.

7. *Dhar*.—His Highness the Maharaja, who continues under medical treatment, secured the services of Dr. R. J. Hall as Resident Physician with effect from the 15th September 1897. His Highness's health remains the same. No material improvement may, I fear, be looked for.

8. The heir-elect Oodeyjee Rao is making steady progress in physical and mental training. He is an intelligent and promising boy.

9. Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, paid a private visit to His Highness the Maharaja in February 1898, accompanied by the First Assistant. The Minister Gopal Vishwas Rao made a tour of inspection, visiting Nalcha, Sultanpur, Dharampuri and Kuksi.

10. The revenue survey in the Dhar State has made steady progress. Its operations have been extended to—

- (1) Dharampuri.
- (2) Mandu.
- (3) Sundersi.
- (4) Nimanpur.

11. *Jhabua*.—Dewan Rao Bahadur Narayen Rao Bhikaji, who has served the Jhabua State for a period of 38 years, firstly as Vakil in the Bhopawar Agency and for the last 15 years in the capacity of Dewan, is shortly to relinquish his duties and to retire on pension.

12. It is under contemplation to invest the Chief Raja Udey Singh with powers of administration.

27. *Jobat*.—Rana Sarup Singh died at Jobat on 2nd August 1897. His son, named Inderjit Singh, now 10 years of age, has been recognized by the Government of India as his successor. The State will remain under superintendence during the minority of the Rana.

28. Waman Rao Bapuji, late Sadar Amin of Ali Rajpur, who had formerly held the appointment of the Superintendent of Jobat for a period of 15 years, during the minority of the late Chief, has been selected Superintendent of the Jobat State on a salary of ₹200 per mensem. He assumed charge of the office from Kamdar Ramchunder Rao on 1st November 1897. The affairs of the little State are prospering under his management, and he appears to be a quiet and able official. Owing to the extravagance of the late Rana, debts to the extent of ₹11,878 accrued, which, it is hoped, will be liquidated in the course of 2 years.

III.—TRADE.

29. The number of chests of opium which passed the Dhar scale was 299 against 173 in the preceding year.

30. The estimated volume and value of traffic on the Agra-Bombay Road have been given in Appendix II attached.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

31. The appended statements show cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent, Deputy Road Superintendent, Agra and Bombay Road, 3rd class Magistrate, Sardarpore, as well as by the Native State tribunals.

V.—POLICE.

32. There is nothing particular to mention regarding the strength and constitution of the Bombay-Agra Road Police, the Bhoomiah Police, and the Manpur Police.

33. The Dhar Police force comprises :—

Officers	56
Sowars	35
Constables	296
Watchmen	628
	<hr/> 1,015

75 additional constables were entertained during the year under report to prevent grain riots.

34. The strength of the Barwani Police was :—

[illegible]

On Brij Behary Lall, Police Inspector, retiring from the service, two posts were created, viz., (1) Inspector and (2) Deputy Inspector.

35. Kotwal Juggannath Pershad Singh was invested with the powers of a 3rd class Magistrate for purposes of bazaar administration in Sardarpur and petty judicial cases.

VI.—DAKAITI WITH SERIOUS CRIME.

36. The number of dakaitis reported during the year was 89, and the number of property plundered amounted to Rs17,620-1-3, against Rs5,776 in 1896-97.

Gwalior, Indore, and Dhar on the other, which is now under appeal in Agent to the Governor-General's Court, against the decision of the late Boundary Settlement Officer, Lieutenant R. Kennion. Memoranda of appeals preferred by the parties concerned, Dhar excepted, have been sent to the Political Agent for an expression of his views. The matter will receive early attention.

X.—MEDICAL.

45. The largest dispensary in the Bhopawar Agency, *viz.*, Dhar, is under the care of the Residency Surgeon, Indore,

46. During the year under report cholera prevailed in parts of the Agency, chiefly at Amjhera.

47. Improvements have been carried out (1) in the Barwani Dispensary, where an operation room has been added; and (2) at Ali Rajpur, where servants' quarters and an out-shed for Bhils have been put up.

48. A new dispensary has been built and completed at Bang by the Gwalior Darbar. This will be opened in May 1898.

49. Some further improvements have been made in the Victoria Hospital at Sardarpur.

50. With a view to the prevention of plague, strict measures have been adopted as to inspecting travellers at certain points coming from the affected localities; and Dr. Duke has been recently asked if, in his opinion, they stand in need of supplementing considering the spread of the epidemic.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

51. To commemorate the rejoicings on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, on the 22nd June 1897:—

(i) At Dhar His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Powar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., sanctioned construction of water-works for the town of Dhar;

(ii) Granted a piece of land rent-free to the Canadian Mission for opening a special hospital for treatment of females;

(iii) Rent-free grant of land was sanctioned to the Victoria Indian Orphanage Society of Manitola, for the construction of an orphanage.

52. In Jhabua two buildings—1st, Jubilee Dispensary, and the 2nd, Jubilee Dharamsala—were constructed in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee.

53. At Ali Rajpur a foundation-stone was placed by the Political Agent, Bhopawar, of a causeway across the stream to be called Victoria Bridge, as a memorial to the Diamond Jubilee of the 60 years reign of Her Majesty.

54. A piece of land has been given to the Roman Catholic Priest Father F. Charles, near Thandala (Jhabua); and a similar concession has been granted to the Canadian Missionaries at Amkhunt (Ali Rajpur) for the construction of a dispensary and a garden.

55. This land is, of course, not alienated, but is granted by the State for a specific purpose. So far as can be seen, the missionary work in this agency is mainly directed to the improvement of the Bhils' morality and their intelligence.

W. STEWART, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Owing to the change in Jhallawar, it was decided that the Political Agent, Malwa, should cease to exercise political control over the Chaumehla district of that State, and the Vakil of that State at this Agency was, therefore, withdrawn in September.

JAORA.

His Highness the Nawab continued his studies during the year at the Daly College and is still under the care of his Tutor, Captain the Hon'ble A. F. Napier.

The State is being ably administered by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan during the minority of His Highness.

The Agent to the Governor-General was pleased to open, on 25th February, the Zenana Dispensary built in commemoration of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Diamond Jubilee.

The Victoria Institute erected in memory of the Diamond Jubilee was opened by Major Jennings, the Political Agent, in January.

The istumrardar guaranteed Thakurs in this State, whose villages were attached by the Darbar in 1895 owing to their insubordination, have had the villages restored to them on a full apology being tendered by them to the Darbar for their past misconduct.

The other body of Thakurs in this State known as "Mulhargurh" Thakurs continue, however, obstinate, and their villages in consequence still remain under attachment, and in some cases, where there are minorities, under management of the Darbar.

The financial condition of the Jaora State is very satisfactory. There is a proposal to invest 2½ lakhs in Government paper; this represents part of the savings effected under the present administration.

To promote and carry into effect the currency reform in this State, the Darbar has imposed a duty of 25 per cent. on all import of silver other than the British Indian coin.

RUTLAM.

His Highness the Raja has been permitted to give up his studies at the Daly College, Indore. He now resides at his capital, where he is learning the general principles of administration under Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rastamji, the Dewan, who has managed the State with ability during His Highness's minority. This practical training will, it is trusted, prepare His Highness to carry on the administration with confidence and some knowledge as soon as the powers to do so are granted to him.

His Highness visited Alwar and Kishengarh in December on the occasion of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar with the daughter of His Highness of Kishengarh.

In consequence of the indebtedness of the jagirdars to the Darbar, they were served with notices in April 1897 to pay their debts in accordance with easy terms which were offered them. These terms were that they should pay all arrears within two years by annual instalments. Most of the Thakurs paid the first instalment in full; some 9 small Thakurs, however, failed to comply, and their villages have been taken under management by the Darbar.

Those who paid the first instalment have received a notice to pay the second instalment by July 1898. In their cases interest has been remitted.

Rutlam, like Jaora and for the same reasons, has also imposed 25 per cent. duty on import of silver other than the Government coin.

SAILANA.

Since his succession to the State in 1895, His Highness has introduced various reforms in his State.

A judicial officer has been appointed as stated in last year's report. Pandit Narain Vishnu Phadke, B.A., LL.B., was selected for this post, and seems to give satisfaction in the performance of his duties.

The affairs of the Thakur of Jaora have been confided to the management of the Darbar, and the estate is improving and is under the supervision of this Agency.

The import and export trade suffered owing to plague in Bombay; owing to the reduction of the Government export duty on opium by Rs100 per chest, a slight impetus was given to the export trade of Malwa opium; but merchants still complain that they cannot compete with China-grown opium owing to exchange; the trade is therefore slack.

The Political Agent tried 7 criminal cases in his Court. Statement B is attached.

There was one appeal preferred in a railway criminal case in which the Lower Court's proceedings were confirmed.

There were 5 appeals in criminal cases in which the Lower Court's proceedings in 4 cases were confirmed and in one case reversed. There was one application for revision which was rejected.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India confirmed the sentence of death in a murder case committed in Rutlam. The prisoner was executed there. Sailana: The Agent to the Governor-General confirmed a sentence of transportation in a murder case in this State.

Pirawa (Tonk).—The police arrangements in this outlying pargana of Tonk in this Agency have been improved.

In Gwalior and Indore districts, the escort arrangements on Government postal lines have frequently been reported as deficient. The attention of the Darbars has been called to this.

The following cases have been reported:—

Gwalior	10
Indore	3
Jaora	1
Rutlam	1
Sailana	2
Sitamau	...
Piploda	...

No mail robbery has been reported. Postal runners have, however, reported that they have occasionally had reason to believe that they have been watched on the road by would-be highway-men. The States have been called to report on this.

In the Agar and Mehidpore districts some grain riots were committed on the village Baniahs and others by the people during the period when high prices were prevalent. But this ceased when the makka crop was harvested, and the prices began to fall.

The Educational Department in Jaora has been re-organized. A new school was opened at Sanjit in this State.

CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1897-98.

I.—GENERAL.

1. Captain A. F. Pinhey held charge of the Agency during the year. Surgeon-Major G. H. D. Gimlette was in medical charge up to 6th December, when he was succeeded by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir.

2. The famine mentioned in last year's report continued to increase in intensity until the monsoon burst in June, when persons at once began to leave the relief works and return to their villages. The rainfall proved to be so favourable to the crops that by the end of October the famine was practically at an end. The winter rains were somewhat late, but proved very useful to the *rabi* crops. The table in the Appendix I will show that the rains, though favourably distributed, were below the average. Both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops, except rice and wheat, were above the average. Late sown rice suffered a little, while the wheat crop was only an average one on account of the lateness of the winter rains.

The "mahua" crop, which is one of the chief articles of food for the lower class of agriculturists, promises well.

A large flight of locusts in October caused some damage in a restricted area, and frost is also accountable for partial injury to the *arhar* crop in Nagode and the adjoining portions of Maihar and Rewa.

3. *Public Health*.—The outbreak of cholera noticed in the annual report for 1896-97, though kept well in hand and prevented from spreading, continued to claim victims until July and finally disappeared in August, when only 3 cases were reported.

Fever was also prevalent during the months of September and October, but without any appreciable loss of life.

There was also an outbreak of small-pox during the year, but it was not attended by great mortality except in the Maihar State and in the portions of Rewa and Nagode adjacent to it. About these portions of Rewa and Nagode the Agency Surgeon reports as follows:—

"There is not the slightest doubt that, had it not been for their proximity to Maihar, the death-rate would have been as small as in the rest of the Agency. Maihar is notorious as a State where vaccination is not permitted, the ruler having hitherto proved amenable neither to argument nor to persuasion in this matter."

4. *Movement of Officers*.—The Agent to the Governor-General visited the Agency during the cold weather, entering it on the 3rd January from Panna in Bundelkhand and leaving it at Sahdol on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on 22nd January. During this tour the Chiefs of Baraundha, Maihar, Sohawal, Kothi, Jaso, Paldeo, Pahra, Taraon, Bhaisaunda and Kampta met the Agent to the Governor-General at Sutna. Formal visits were exchanged with the Maharaja of Rewa at Rewa, and also with the Maihar Chief at Maihar.

5. A party of astronomers, consisting of the Astronomer Royal, Mr. Christie; and the Professor of Astronomy at Oxford University, Mr. Turner, and also the Madras Astronomical party, visited Sahdol in Rewa in January to observe the total eclipse of the sun. The Darbar made all arrangements necessary for local supplies and guard; and it is understood that the observations taken were satisfactory.

6. The Political Agent remained constantly on tour during the hot weather and paid occasional visits to Rewa and Nagode and other important places in the district during the rains in connection with famine operations. During November and December he marched with his camp through Nagode, Jaso, Kothi, Sohawal and the Chaubey jagirs. In January he accompanied His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa to Calcutta, and in February marched from

13. *Baraundha*.—The prohibition imposed on the Chief against his attendance at the Agent to the Governor-General's darbar has been formally withdrawn.

III.—TRADE.

14. Export trade in linseed is again as brisk as ever after a lull of some four years. There has also been a marked export of "Hurra" from Unchehra (Nagode), much to the benefit of the people of that district.

IV.—REVENUE AND FINANCES.

15. *Rewa*.—Expenditure on account of the famine was fairly anticipated in the Budget Estimates framed in March 1897. It was impossible, however, to estimate requirements for loans and takavi, and the State visit of His Highness to Calcutta in January had not been foreseen.

Appendix III will show the present state of the finances.

16. *Nagode*.—See Appendix IV. Only R16,000 worth of old debts could be paid off, while R45,000 had to be borrowed between January and April 1897 for famine relief operations. The late *kharif* and the present *rabi* crops, however, have been above the average, and the year closed with a balance of R40,000. With favourable seasons all old debts should be paid off in two years.

V.—JUDICIAL.

17. Fifty-two persons, concerned in eleven cases, were tried in the Agency Courts, details of which will be found in Appendix B.

18. *Rewa*.—One thousand six hundred and eighty-seven cases involving 3,925 persons were tried during the year. The Darbar reports that there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of offences affecting property; of 4,208 civil cases filed, 3,610 were disposed of and 598 remained at the end of the year; and out of 6,944 revenue cases, 5,434 have been disposed of.

The Rewa Jail was maintained in excellent order. There was, however, an extraordinarily heavy death-rate chiefly from diarrhoea. This was investigated by the Agency Surgeon, who made several *post-mortem* examinations, and came to the conclusion that the mortality was owing to the debilitating effect of the famine on the prisoners prior to their reception into the jail; 345 prisoners remained on 1st April 1897; 775 were admitted; 75 died; 826 were discharged and 219 remained on 31st March 1898. There were three executions at Rewa Jail in the course of the year.

19. *Nagode*.—A statement of cases disposed of is attached as Appendix V. There were no dakaiti or murder cases in the year.

The jail is maintained in good order. The female ward has been finished, and was inspected by the Agent to the Governor-General on his visit to Nagode. A pucca cook-room is under construction.

VI.—DAKAITI AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES.

20. No dakaities occurred in the States under this Agency during the year.

The persons mentioned in last year's report as having been arrested in the Kampta case were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Crime at Chitrakote has practically ceased since this gang was dispersed.

VII.—EDUCATION.

21. Statements for Rewa and Nagode will be found in Appendices VI and VII. An English teacher is required for the growing wants of Nagode, and his salary has been provided for in the estimates for 1898-99.

CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1897-98.

I.—GENERAL.

Captain Ramsay held charge of the Agency from 1st April 1897 to the 11th August 1897, from which date, up to the 31st March 1898, Captain Colvin continued to be in charge.

Charge of the Cantonment Magistrate's office was held by Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill from the 1st to 27th April 1897, after which date, and during Lieutenant Thornhill's absence on medical certificate, charge of his office was held by the following officers and for the dates mentioned :—

From 28th April to 14th June 1897, by Lieutenant L. C. Jones.

From 15th June to 9th August 1897, by Lieutenant W. F. Tayler.

From 10th to 17th August 1897, the current duties were carried on by Lieutenant C. E. Luard.

On the 18th August 1897, Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill resumed office and continued in charge till the 31st March 1898.

2. The average rainfall is 48·8 inches. During the year under report the fall amounted 48·60.

This rainfall was, however, very unevenly distributed, some 18·22 inches falling in 24 hours on the 20th June, whilst long breaks occurred especially towards the end of August and throughout a great part of September which gave rise to some little anxiety. The heavy fall of the 20th June resulted in the masonry bridge of the Bharar nullah being completely swept away, and communication with the railway was for some little time seriously disconnected. The Nowgong poor-house, which was at that time located on a site near the bridge, was also washed away without, however, causing any serious injury or loss to the inmates, for whom a new poor-house was immediately started in a more suitable position. The bridging of the Bharar nullah with an iron girder bridge is now occupying the attention of the Executive Engineer, Nagode Division, and it is hoped that this work will have sufficiently approached completion for uninterrupted communication with the Indian Midland Railway to be restored before the commencement of next rainy season. The rainfall on the whole was general throughout the Agency and has resulted in an excellent *rabi* crop, notwithstanding the long cessation of rain during September, and the fact that during the cold weather most parts of the Agency have been visited by locusts which, however, except in Jigni, did comparatively little or no harm.

3. During the months of November and December the Agency was visited by the Agent to the Governor-General, who, forming his camp at Datia on the 1st December, marched through the whole length of the Agency from Jhansi to Sutna visiting *en route*, besides Datia, Samthar, Orchha, Charkhari, Chhatarpur, Alipura and Panna States. The Maharaja of Bijawar had an interview with the Agent to the Governor-General at camp Bamitha between Chhatarpur and Panna, and the Maharaja of Ajaigurh, who met the Agent to the Governor-General's camp at Pararia, was formally invested with the insignia of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Whilst in Nowgong the Agent to the Governor-General had interviews with the jagirdars of Dhurwai, Lughasi, Jigni and Garrauli. The Agent to the Governor-General left the Agency at Pararia, on the 3rd January 1898, and proceeded to Sutna to visit the Baghelkhand Agency.

4. The Political Agent was in camp for 238 days in the year. Of this period 133 days may be regarded as covering the annual tour, while the rest of the time was spent in supervising famine relief operations of the States and distributing relief to the poor.

Samthar.—The Chief of this State, Raja Bir Singh Deo, has, during the year under report, been granted the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction, and the sanad conferring the same has been duly made over to him.

Certain friction, which has, since the death of the present Maharaja's father, existed between the Jhansi and Samthar police, culminated in a series of serious charges being brought against the Samthar Darbar by the Superintendent of Police, Jhansi. This matter has, however, formed the subject of a separate report, and need not be entered into here.

Panna.—His Highness Maharaja Lokpal Singh, of Panna, died on the 9th March 1898 of a stroke of paralysis, aged 48 years. The question of the succession of his only son Madho Singh and the steps to be taken for the future administration, will form the subject of a special report, upon which final orders will be awaited. Madho Singh seems mentally and physically equal to succeeding his father, though he will probably at first require some little assistance and guidance whilst the trial of all heinous offences is being carried out by the Political Agent. Work on the Saugor-Katni line in the Raipura Perganah is still in progress.

Ajaigarh.—Maharaja Ranjor Singh was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire by the Agent to the Governor-General on the 3rd January 1898. Nan Nihal Singh, Nazim of the Ajaigarh State, has had the title of Rai Bahadur conferred on him for his services to the State.

The finances and administration of the Ajaigarh State are not altogether in a satisfactory condition, and will be reported on separately hereafter.

Bijawar.—During the year under report this State has been taken under superintendence. In the month of March the Nizamat buildings and records were destroyed by fire. The occurrence appears to have been purely accidental, but an inquiry is being held and a further report is awaited.

Chhatarpur.—The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred in the first of January Gazette on Lala Banshi Dhar, the Dewan of the State. The administration of this State has worked quietly and well.

Baoni.—His Highness the Nawab Riazul Husain Khan's son, whose birth was reported in last year's Annual Report, died on the 14th November 1897. Munshi Raza Husain, the Superintendent of the State, has been granted the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

Sarila.—The Raja, Pahar Singh, died suddenly on the 22nd February 1898, aged about 22 years. His son, whose birth was reported in last year's Annual Report, having predeceased his father on the 20th October 1897, the State has been left without any direct heirs, nor had the late Raja adopted. The widow, however, of the late Chief is *enceinte*, and the question of succession has not, therefore, been raised for the present. The arrangements for the future administration of the State have been reported, and sanction of the Government of India is awaited.

Jigni.—The widow of the late jagirdar, Lachman Singh, and her Kamdar, Bala Pershad, have been granted the title of Rani and Rao Sahib, respectively, as personal distinctions.

Gaurihar.—The jagirdar, Shamle Pershad, has been granted the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction.

Political Pensioners.—Government has continued the pension enjoyed by Nirbhe Singh, the grandson of the ex-Raja of Banpur, and whose death was reported last year to his brother, Pahar Singh, for the support of the family, but have, however, reduced it from Rs500 to Rs300 per mensem.

Kunwar Nouratun Gir, a Goshain political pensioner formerly, drawing Rs129-10-6 per mensem, died on the 18th November 1897. The question of the disposal of this pension is awaiting the orders of the Government of India.

III.—TRADE.

There is practically no trade in the Agency, everybody's time being fully occupied in earning sufficient by agricultural labour to obtain sufficient food

Datia.—Of the 10 dakaitis committed 4 appear to have been committed by the Gwalior gang and the remaining 6 by local *badmashes*. Of the latter, 2 were found to be the work of famine-stricken people robbing merely for the sake of food.

There were 167 men concerned, and of these 14 only have been arrested in 4 dakaitis and are under trial in the Datia Darbar. The property stolen

amounted to R10,676, of which only R59 was recovered; nearly* R10,000 worth of property was carried away in the border dakaitis of Digoan and Ghuksi, which are believed to have been committed by well-known gangs of Gwalior, leaving only about R1,140 to be distributed amongst the other dakaities which occurred.

The unsatisfactory proportion of arrests to the numbers concerned is due partly to the fact that the men who committed two of the dakaitis were famine-stricken people, who, subsequent to the perpetration of the crime, ceased to be dakaitis in the true sense of the word, and having dispersed ceased to exist as a gang, which could easily be traced, and partly to the fact that in two of the dakaitis supposed to have been committed by Gwalior gangs, very large numbers were concerned, who made good their retreat into Gwalior territory. Of the 10 dakaitis committed in this State 8 were in border villages.

Samthar.—The 2 dakaitis committed in this State were in border villages. The accused were local *badmashes*. From a total of 51 men concerned, 20 have been arrested and sentenced by the Darbar to various terms of imprisonment. The property looted amounted to R627, of which R4 only were recovered.

Panna.—Eight dakaitis were committed in this State. These dakaitis are the work mostly of famine-stricken people and local *badmashes*. The failure to institute timely and sufficient relief measures for the famine stricken people in this State may be regarded as the cause for all these crimes.

The men concerned were 65; of which 7 have been arrested for two dakaitis and are under trial.

The property plundered amounted to R467-8-0, of which none has been recovered.

Bijawar.—The dakaitis committed in this State were the work of local *badmashes*. Of the 5 dakaitis, 3 have been worked out. Of the persons numbering 29 arrested for the three dakaitis, 22 have been released for want of evidence and 7 are still under trial.

The total number of men concerned was 42, and the property plundered amounted to R246-6-9, of which R18-9-6 were recovered.

Garrauli.—A dakaiti was committed in this small *jagir* in a village about 6 miles from the Cantonment of Nowgong. This has been proved to be the work of an organised gang of Gwalior consisting of 15 men, none of whom have so far been arrested. Of the property taken in the dakaiti amounting to R647-14-6, nothing has yet been traced or recovered.

Pancham Singh and three of his accomplices were sentenced to be hanged by the Chhatarpur Darbar for shooting Ganeshju's son, and the sentences have been duly carried out.

Mr. Waterfield, the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, who was deputed to assist the Darbars, owing to the prevalence of dakaiti on the western border of the Agency in the early part of last year, worked out six dakaitis, three of which had occurred in Datia and three in Orchha.

The Gwalior Darbar having taken strong measures for suppression of dakaiti in their territory, a gang of dakaitis moved across the border into Bundelkhand. It was, however, closely watched, and, before steps could be taken to effect a capture, the gang got warning and returned to Gwalior, having committed some dakaitis in the Hamirpur and Jhansi districts *en route*. As a precautionary measure against the Gwalior dakaitis entering the limits of this Agency, extra chowkis were posted on the Gwalior-Datia border, and the strength of the sepoy at the chowkis was increased by the Orchha and Datia

This constant change of hands is enough in itself to emphasize the necessity that exists for the services of a permanent Agency Surgeon, had not the matter on several particular occasions been forced upon the attention of the Political Agent.

In case of any severe epidemic disease occurring in any part of the Agency, the outbreak would have to be dealt with entirely by the Political Agent without any professional assistance. Under existing arrangements, it is impossible for the officer in charge of the Agency work to be spared from his military duties to superintend or advise upon any serious outbreak of disease at any distance beyond cantonments limits.

Apart from any such emergency, the daily work in the hospital suffers from the constant change of hands and especially so when, as during the past year, for a great part of the year the work of the hospital and Agency has been in the hands of officers of the Army Medical Staff who have freely admitted to the Political Agent that they have been unable to understand and to make themselves understood in the vernacular. The matter has been frequently urged in annual reports, but will now, in view of the experience of the past year, be submitted separately for orders. The Agency is a large one, and there is as much scope for the services of a permanent Agency Surgeon as in any other Agency, whilst the fact of the Agency being composed of several small States instead of one big one makes his services no less necessary or the value of life of less importance.

The average daily attendance of out-patients treated in the hospital has been 45.92 against 46.04 last year, whilst the daily number of in-patients has fallen from 32.91 in last year to 22.07 this year. These figures, which are considerably above the average of previous years, are mainly to be ascribed to the famine conditions which prevailed throughout great part of the year. The financial condition of the hospital is not on a satisfactory condition, and will form the subject of a separate report.

Cholera prevailed in various parts of the Agency, more noticeably in Samthar and Panna, though nowhere was the outbreak a very virulent one. The number of cases and deaths reported were, respectively, 17.13 and 12.40.

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee was observed with all due loyalty throughout the Agency, and the occasion was commemorated by general rejoicings and the inauguration of various acts of public utility on the part of the Chiefs. Prominent amongst these was a scheme started by the Maharaja of Orchha, who headed the list with a donation of Rs. 5,000, for establishing a fund to be called the Victoria Famine Insurance Fund for Bundelkhand, to which the sum of about Rs. 17,000 has already been subscribed. With regard to this fund, a separate report has been submitted.

XII.—FAMINE.

All the officers marginally noted, who at various times were deputed to this

1. Captain W. Ewbank, R.E.
2. Lieutenant L. A. Forbes.
3. Lieutenant E. Barnes.
4. Lieutenant C. E. Luard.
5. Assistant Surgeon P. A. McCarthy.

Agency on famine duty and rendered the very greatest assistance to the Political Agent throughout, have been re-transferred from the Agency with the exception of Captain Ewbank, who joined the Agency on 26th March 1897 and who has now, since the 16th November 1897, been specially deputed to prepare schemes in the various States of protective works against future famine.

In the face of Captain Ramsay's detailed report on famine operations in Bundelkhand and the brief supplement to that report as to operations subsequent to it, there seems no necessity to allude further to the matter in this report.

The usual appendices are herewith attached.

J. COLVIN, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER VIII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in the Central India Agency for the year 1897-98.

CIVIL WORKS—IMPERIAL.

1. *Revenue*.—The realization of the year, as far as is known at present, was R10,517. The budget estimate figures were R10,100 and those of the revised estimate R10,300. The actual of the year 1896-97 was R10,923.

2. *Expenditure*.—The following statement shows the original budget, Imperial grant, revised estimate, and approximate outlay as far as is known at present. The supplementary accounts for March 1898, when received, may cause some alterations:—

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate or final grant.	Approximate as far as known.
	R	R	R
Expenditure in India	2,72,000	2,66,000	2,63,577
„ in England . . . . .	...	...	...
Loss by exchange . . . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,72,000	2,66,000	2,63,577

The expenditure in India was distributed under the following sub-heads. The figures are approximate outlay:—

	R
Civil buildings, works and repairs	24,443
Communications ditto	1,38,881
Establishment	98,893
Tools and plant	4,256
Suspense	2,896
	2,63,577
Probable lapse	2,423
TOTAL	2,66,000

Besides the above, the following expenditure was also incurred during the year:—

	R
Contribution from Native States	10,533
Ditto Local Fund	32,743
Ditto Civil Department Budget	2,680

(3) *Road from Kurwai to Betwa Causeway*.—This work was in progress from the preceding year. The estimated cost is R6,827. It was completed and opened for traffic during the year. Approximate expenditure during the year was R400.

(4) *Kulhar-Pathari Road*.—Estimate R27,556. This is a work in progress from the preceding year. A sum of R8,915 was spent during the year on the road. Earthwork, causeways, and retaining walls have been completed, metal collection completed, except in the 7th and 11th miles where it is in rapid progress.

ABKARI COLLECTIONS.

(5) *Betwa River causeway*.—Estimate R21,260. This work was commenced in the previous year and finally completed this year. The expenditure of the year is about R1,236.

TOLL COLLECTIONS.

(6) *Khulghat-Dharampuri Road*.—This work was in progress in the preceding year and has been completed and opened for traffic during the year at a cost of R21,935 against an estimated cost of R22,838.

MINOR WORKS—OPIUM CESS COLLECTION.

(i) *Bagru-Udaipur Road*.—The work on this road has been in abeyance during the year, as the question of its realignment at the Bareth Railway Station is still under consideration.

DEWAS CONTRIBUTION.

(ii) *Dewas-Bagli Road*. A proposed road from Dewas to Bagli was surveyed during the year at a cost of about R1,252.

REPAIRS.

6. All buildings and roads of the above local funds have been kept in good order, to the extent of funds available.

ESTABLISHMENT.

7. P. E. Raven, Esq., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, South Berar Division, took over charge of the Indore Division, on the afternoon of the 3rd January 1898, from F. M. Scott, Esq., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, who was transferred to the Rajshaye Division in Bengal Presidency.

Rai Sahib Gyan Chandra Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and Officiating Executive Engineer, Nagode Division, retired on pension in June 1897, and was relieved by Rai Sahib Ganga Ram, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from Burma as a temporary measure.

The usual statements of roads are attached.

D. JOSCELYNE, C.E.,

*Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General
in the Public Works Department, Rajputana
and Central India.*

Provincial.

Chests	.	.	.	.	.	1,299 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Duty	.	.	.	.	.	R9,09,650 at R700 per chest.
Chests	.	.	.	.	.	152 $\frac{1}{2}$ free of Pass duty.

II.—STOCKS AND OUTTURN.

The stock in hand is estimated at about 60,000 chests and the outturn of the season 1897-98 at 20,000 chests.

III.—RETURNS.

The annexed statements 1 to 4 contain information regarding the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa and the revenue collections.

Health of Prisoners.—The general health of prisoners has been satisfactory. The total number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital as in-door patients was 899, out of which 13 died; five of these deaths were due to cholera.

Food.—Food of good quality has been supplied.

Clothing.—Sufficient and suitable clothing is supplied to convicts.

Employment of Prisoners.—With the exception of life convicts and those sentenced to more than 10 years' imprisonment, the prisoners are sent out to work in gardens.

Conduct of Prisoners.—On the whole, the conduct of prisoners has been good, and they behaved fairly well.

Escapes.—No prisoner escaped during the year.

Manufactures.—The outturn of articles manufactured in the jail was R2,302-15-10. A commission of R10 per cent. on the net cash profits of the manufactured articles is granted to the jail employés, as usual.

Expenditure.—The expenditure during the year exceeded the budget allotment by R1,000-1-8 on account of the high price of food.

The state of Jail Garden.—Convict labour was employed in the jail garden. It did not supply sufficient vegetables for the requirements of the jail owing to scarcity of water. There is no well in the garden. The state of the garden is fair.

General Observations.—The state of the jail has been satisfactory throughout the year. Discipline has been well maintained.

V.—REGISTRATION.

Four hundred and ten documents were registered during the year, and the amount of fees recovered was R1,657 against R1,414 in the previous year.

III.—CENTRAL INDIA SCHOOLS EXAMINATIONS.

5. These examinations are for the two classes of High Schools next to the First or Entrance Class. The results of the examinations of the year 1898 are as under :—

	MIDDLE CLASS.		JUNIOR CLASS.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Lashkar	1	...	19	19
Ujjain	9	8	10	10
Mhow	12	10	17	10
Indore	8	3	12	8
Sehore	12	8	10	10
Rewa	14	5	9	4
Sutna	8	2	7	4
Jaora	4	2	3	2
Rutlam	3	3	9	6
Dhar	9	4	15	12
Dewas	5	4	7	3
Datia . . . . .	...	...	3	1
Barwani	3	3	1	1
Guna . . . . .	...	...	4	2
Agar (State)	1	...	4	1
„ (Agency)	1	...	...	...
Neemuch (City)	3	1	3	...
„ (Cantonment) . . . . .	...	...	5	5
„ (Mission)	4	3	1	...
Mandsaur	3	1	7	2
Joura Alapur	2	1	1	...
Bhandair . . . . .	...	...	3	1
Bhilsa . . . . .	...	...	2	1
Gohad . . . . .	...	...	1	1
Mungaoli . . . . .	...	...	4	2
Bhind . . . . .	...	...	3	...

6. The Lashkar School, a very large and flourishing school, has for some reason given up the Middle Class.

7. The High Schools in Central India (using the name in the sense in which it is used in India, *i. e.*, schools teaching up to the standard of the Entrance Examination) are :—Lashkar and Ujjain; four schools at Indore (the

CHAPTER XII.

POST OFFICES.

As in past years, the review is not exhaustive; and beyond the usual statistics, only the more important incidents that have occurred during the year are included.

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT.

2. *Extensions in Rajputana.*—The experimental post offices at Nadesma and Khemli (Meywar) and Narainpura (Marwar), which were opened in 1896-97, or prior thereto, having proved self-supporting, were made permanent during the year; and the following offices, opened experimentally in 1897-98, were also permanently established—Jael and Chanand (Marwar), Parbati Bridge (Tonk), and Kalandari (Sirohi). The district dāk office at Ladpura (Ajmere District) also fulfilled the condition of self-support and was taken over by the Imperial Post. With the funds thus realised, new district dāk offices were opened at Karal (Ajmere District) and at Bhagana (Marwar District).

3. *Extensions in Central India.*—The following experimental offices, opened in 1897-98, or prior thereto, were made permanent—Makhtiara (Rajputana-Malwa Railway), Akbarpur (Dewas), Sheogarh (Rutlam), Anjar (Barwani) and Jobat (Bhopawar Agency). The following offices were still on the experimental footing at the close of the year,—Ringnod and Padana (Dewas) and Bagli and Hat-Piplia (Chiefship of Bagli). The experimental offices at Pathari, Bamnia and Tirla were closed during the year, but the two last were re-opened, under guarantee, from the 1st April 1898.

APPENDIX I.

4. *Post Offices and Letter-boxes.*—Appendix I of this review gives those post offices and letter-boxes only which existed *permanently* at the close of the year. It shows an increase of 13 post offices and three letter-boxes. The increases in 1896-97 were 16 post offices and 21 letter-boxes. On the 31st March 1898 there were in all 333 permanent post offices and 249 letter-boxes in this circle.

5. *Postal Unity.*—At the suggestion of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, I joined his cold weather camp at Kotah and Jhalrapatan, in view of ascertaining what could be done in the way of postal progress in the Kotah and Jhallawar States. The result was an understanding that Kotah Darbar will agree to the opening of Imperial offices at some of the larger towns; and as regards Jhallawar, Postal Unity will be introduced after the final orders of Government are made known as to the constitution of the new State. In Alwar, the Raj Dāk continues to work unsatisfactorily so far as its connection with the Imperial Post is concerned. Imperial Post articles consigned to it for delivery are often greatly delayed, and frequently missent, while large numbers are returned to the Imperial Post undelivered. The experimental measures for improvement, introduced by the Regency Council in 1896, have recently been extended for a limited period. During the year steps were taken to open the way for post office extensions in the State of Bikanir. The proposal, already agreed to, that the mails on camel lines in Marwar shall be conveyed by means of the Raj camel escorts, the post office paying the Darbar the cost of the Imperial camel establishments, was postponed until 1898-99, on account of the famine; but steps have been taken to give practical effect to the measure, experimentally, during the ensuing year.

APPENDIX II.

6. *Mail Lines.*—This appendix shows a total increase of 130½ miles, of which 56½ are railway, due to the inclusion in this circle of the section Maksi to Parbati, of the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway. The increase, 74 miles, in Runnres,

rate of commission for that office had again to be raised in January 1898; and in February 1897 the rate was raised for the Didwana Sub-office and its branches.

APPENDIX III-A.

8. *Insured articles and ordinary parcels.*—Appendix III-A is a statement of the insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels posted in the circle during the year under review. It shows the following decreases:—

Insured articles	6.2	per cent.
Value of articles	17.3	"
Ordinary parcels, Registered	13.4	"
Ordinary unregistered.	2.6	"

but, as regards value-payable articles, there were increases of 8.7 in the numbers and 25.1 in the amounts specified for recovery from addressees. The value of insured articles posted was some 44 lakhs, as against some 54 lakhs in the preceding year. Insurance powers, which were, at the instance of the Agent to the Governor-General, withdrawn in December 1896 from certain post offices in Central India, on account of the increased risk to which the mails were exposed during the season of scarcity, were again restored in December 1897.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

9. Appendix IV gives brief details of four cases of highway robbery of mails committed, or attempted, in the circle during the year, as against three cases in 1896-97. Two of the cases (one of which is considered to be doubtful) occurred in the Bhartpur State; one in Gwalior and one in the Ajmir District. The intrinsic value of the property stolen was comparatively insignificant. The serious highway robbery of the mails which took place near Kuchaman road in November 1896 has remained undetected; but, during the year compensation for the property stolen was decreed in equal shares against the Marwar and Kishengarh States.

10. *False allegations of highway robberies.*—Runner Sugriva, of the Deeg-Nagar mail line, Bhartpur State, alleged that, on the 30th May 1897, at 10 P.M., he had been attacked by highway men. On enquiry it was found that his statement was false. He was prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment, with fine of R25, or, in default, to undergo two months' additional (simple) imprisonment. Masta, a substitute runner on the Sikri-Gopalgarh mail line, Bhartpur State, alleged that, on the 22nd December 1897, he had been attacked by robbers, who tore the mail bag and threw it away, as it had no valuable contents. The enquiry showed that Masta, who was a boy of eleven years of age and should not have been entrusted with the conveyance of the mail, had had an altercation on the way with two other boys of approximate age, and in the scrimmage, the mail bag got torn. On account of his immature age, Masta was not prosecuted. Harchand, a runner on the Paharsar-Halina mail line, Bhartpur State, reported that, on the 18th March 1898, he had been attacked by four highway men. The enquiry showed his statement to be false; and, therefore, his prosecution was authorized. The case was not concluded at the end of the year. No loss occurred in connection with any of the above three cases.

SALT REVENUE.

11. The number of post offices authorized to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôts at Sambhar and Pachbadra remained unaltered. Only two sub-offices, Chitorgarh and Alwar, and one branch office, Rajgarh, received indents, which aggregated 124 in number, for 23,365 maunds of salt, valued at R63,253. The Abu Road Head Office, though not authorized, booked five indents for 950 maunds of salt, valued at R2,478. It has since been placed in the authorized list of offices.

incurred on postal-telegraph establishments was—in 1896-97, R12,645-3-5; in 1897-98, R14,219-1-0.

The Postal Department further assisted the Telegraph Department by its postal receiving offices, of which there are 132, where telegrams are accepted and sent by post to the nearest telegraph office, for onward transmission by wire. These postal receiving offices booked 6,239 telegrams, representing a revenue of R5,539-9-0, as against 7,214 messages with a revenue of R6,729-4-0 booked in the preceding year. The extension of combined offices naturally leads to a diminution of messages booked at post offices.

TOUR OF THE AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

14. A post office was attached to the camp of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana during the winter tour. It was opened at Kishengarh on the 15th December 1897 and closed at Piplia on the 15th February 1898.

A camp post office also accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. It was opened at Dattia on the 1st December 1897 and closed at Shahdol on the 23rd January 1898.

TEMPORARY POST OFFICES.

A temporary post office was opened at Kishengarh, from the 6th to the 12th December 1897, for the convenience of the large camps formed there on the occasion of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar. The usual horse fair and polo tournament at Jodhpur did not take place in the year under review, and the annual fair at Tilwara was countermanded on account of the danger of importing sickness; hence camp post offices were not required at those places.

THEFTS BY POSTAL SERVANTS.

15. The following five cases of theft by postal servants occurred during the year, as against three cases in the previous year; and among the cases of last year, that in which Sanwalia, a runner of the Rudawal-Rupbas mail line, stole the mail bag for Rupbas and misappropriated R100 contained therein, was brought to a conclusion. Sanwalia was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of R100, or, in default, to further imprisonment for six months.

Bhilia, a runner of the Gujri-Khalghat mail line, stole cash R40 from the mail bag despatched from the Mhow Head office to the Dharampuri Branch office. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of R25, or, in default, to further imprisonment for one month. Muhammad Yahia, postman of Ladnun, abstracted a Government currency note for R50 from a registered letter given to him for delivery. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and fine of R50, or, in default, to further imprisonment for six months. Nizamuddin, an acting postman of the Jaipur City post office, forged the signature of the payee of a money-order and misappropriated the value, R73-14-0. He absconded and has not yet been traced. Kana, village postman of Nawalgarh, misappropriated registered articles, parcels and money-orders of the aggregate value of R104-3-0. He was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of R100, or, in default, to further imprisonment for one year. Mukhtiar Ahmed, Branch Postmaster, Sankra, misappropriated the cash balance of his office, amounting to R302-7-3. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and fine of R100, or, in default, to further imprisonment for six months. The defalcations, which aggregated R670-8-3, were either realized from the sureties of the offenders, or made good from the Post Office Guarantee Fund, and Government was put to no loss. Considering that the year was one of scarcity, it speaks well for the general integrity of the large mass of postal servants employed in this circle, that there were so few defaulters.

development in the way of new post offices and mail lines. The relations of the department with the Darbars generally continue to be satisfactory, and for the most part the Chiefs entertain a growing appreciation of the advantages to their subjects of the Imperial Post. It is noteworthy that friction between the subordinates of the Department and State officials is almost unknown. I administered the circle throughout the year, of which 131 days were spent on tour. I beg gratefully to acknowledge the continued help and sympathy I have received from the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India, and from the Political Officers generally.

G. BARTON GROVES,

Deputy Post Master General, Rajputana.

CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL.

Report on the Dispensaries in Central India for the year 1898.

This is the first time that the report on the dispensaries has been prepared on such elaborate forms, and as no intimation was received that these forms would be required, till quite late in the year (that is, in the month of October), a good deal of difficulty was experienced in getting the data required in these new returns.

STATEMENT No. I

Gives the population of Central India according to the last census, and the number and class of the dispensaries, which are all of the third class, that is, supported wholly by private individuals and local funds.

There were 86 dispensaries open on the 1st of January 1897, but one of these, Sohawal in Rewa, was closed in February, leaving 85 open on 31st December.

STATEMENT No. II

Shows the number of in and out-door patients treated in the dispensaries; there were in all 16,817 in-door, and 805,783 out-door, patients, or a total of 822,600 persons treated.

A very large number of the dispensaries have no funds or accommodation for in-door patients, especially in Bhopal and Bhopawar Agencies, and also many of the Northern Gwalior and Rewa dispensaries only receive a few surgical cases. Arrangements have been made in the Bhopal Agency to improve the status of several of the dispensaries, which will in future be able to take in-door patients.

STATEMENT No. III

Gives the details of the various diseases treated in the dispensaries; altogether 822,600 persons were treated. Naturally malarial fever gives a very large proportion of admissions, there having been 176,536 admitted under this heading. Diseases of the eye give 95,079 admissions; diseases of the skin, other than ulcer, give 82,380 admissions; ulcers give 49,971; whilst affections of the lungs and respiratory system, and local injuries, form the bulk of the remaining admissions; cholera was prevalent in Rewa for several months, having broken out in the famine relief camps quite early in the year. Also Northern Gwalior and Bhopal had a great deal of the epidemic; in fact, those portions of Central India where there was famine and scarcity were the parts most attacked by cholera.

A curious affection was noticed by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts in Gwalior and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dane in Bhopal, namely, that a considerable number of persons attending the poor-houses were affected with paraplegia in a more or less degree, from having lived almost entirely on "kesooni" or "teori," a form of dhal that grows almost wild in the district of Bhelsa and north-eastern tahsils of Bhopal, where the scarcity was very great. Many of these cases improved very greatly when getting good food, but several of them were apparently paralysed for life. Plague appeared at Kondraoni in Gwalior near the Cantonment of Jhansi, and a very large number of deaths had occurred before the outbreak was discovered, but the excellent arrangements made by Dr. Crofts, assisted as he was by the enlightened Chief of Gwalior, soon stamped out the outbreak, which was confined to two villages only.

STATEMENT No. IIIA

Shows the surgical work done in the Agency. This return has given the greatest trouble in preparing, as formerly only the details of major surgical operations were kept in the dispensaries, and the Government Resolution of 1896, which did away with the distinction between major and minor operations, was not generally circulated to the Medical Officers.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

During the year under review one Boundary Settlement Officer (Lieutenant C. E. Luard) was appointed to Central India.

Fourteen * cases have been disposed of by him, of which ten have been settled amicably.

* Eleven cases Gwalior.
Three " Malwa.

The Political Agent, Bhopal, has also succeeded in effecting the amicable settlement of one case in his Agency.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and settled during the year, and the number which are now pending :—

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1897.	Number of cases instituted during the year 1897-98.	Number of cases settled during the year 1897-98.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1898.
Gwalior	33	4	11	26
Bhopal	3	<i>Nil</i>	1	2
Bundelkhand	1	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	1
Baghelkhand	5	2	<i>Nil</i>	7
Bhopawar	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Malwa	20	1	3	18
TOTAL	62	7	15	54

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

I.

Statement showing Rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during 1896-97 and 1897-98.

NAME OF STATION.	1896-97.	1897-98.	REMARKS.
Dhar	23.50	22.33	
Jhabua	37.15	29.43	
Ali Rajpur	33.99	33.86	
Barwani	15.69	13.57	
Jobut	30.65	30.29	
Bagode	25.70	25.85	
Manpur	34.65	33.90	
Sardarpur	29.17	25.53	
Average for Agency	28.80	26.84	

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay Road during the year 1897-98.

NAME OF ARTICLES.	EXPORT N. to S.		IMPORT S. TO N.		TOTAL.	
	Weight in maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in maunds.	Value.
English manufacture	1,440	96,080	135	10,800	1,575	1,06,880
Country "	380	10,740	630	20,340	960	31,080
Raw cotton	180	2,520	26,475	2,69,510	26,655	2,72,030
Brass and copper vessels	390	13,650	210	7,350	600	21,000
Grocery	22,460	1,95,090	29,540	1,59,154	52,000	3,54,244
Grains	22,695	1,05,278	28,085	54,252	50,780	1,59,530
Timber	3,690	3,690	2,340	2,340	6,030	6,030
TOTAL	51,185	4,27,048	87,415	5,23,746	1,38,600	9,50,794

III.

Bhopawar Agency. Native States Civil Justice for 1897-98.

STATES.	CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1896-97.		CASES FILED DURING THE YEAR 1897-98.		TOTAL.		CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1897-98.		PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1897-98.		REMARKS.
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.			Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		R		R		R		R		R	
Dhar	457	1,20,221	2,256	1,88,209	2,713	3,08,430	1,995	1,49,754	718	1,58,676	
Jhabua	128	6,500	687	32,132	815	38,632	796	35,115	19	3,517	
Ali Rajpur	8	7,841	226	28,735	234	36,576	220	15,714	14	20,862	
Barwani	203	1,46,245	670	54,962	873	2,01,207	645	47,734	228	1,53,473	
Jobut . . . . .	...	...	23	953	23	953	20	873	3	80	
Bagode	13	2,236	131	9,074	144	11,310	125	5,514	19	5,796	
Dotria	2	30	25	1,096	27	1,126	23	968	4	158	
Nimkhera . . . . .	...	...	26	601	26	601	25	601	1	...	

W. STEWART, Captain,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

[illegible]

V.

Statement showing jail statistics of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1897-98.

STATES.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.							Remaining in jail on 31st March 1898.	Cost.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	REMARKS.
	In jail on 1st April 1897.	Admitted during the year 1897-98.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.					
Dhar	142	481	623	...	1	5	497	508	120	6,778	142.4	R a. p. 43 0 0
Jhabua	56	141	197	7	...	5	135	147	50	1,856	43.7	43 2 6
Ali Rajpur	59	149	208	24	1	2	143	170	88	2,145	48.00	44 10 11
Barwani	40	209	249	25	...	3	172	200	49	2,895	59.11	48 15 8
Jobut	17	276	293	15	...	...	260	275	18	388	11.15	34 15 11
Bagode	1	25	26	...	...	...	20	20	6	181	3.02	36 5 1
Dotria	5	19	24	...	...	...	20	20	4	138	3.11	33 10 6
Nimkhera	6	40	46	...	...	...	44	44	2	228	Not reported.	

VI.

Statement showing the finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1897-98.

NAME OF STATE.	Opening Balance.	Receipts during the year 1897-98.	Total.	Expenditure for 1897-98.	Closing balance on 31st March 1898.	REMARKS.
	R	R	R	R	R	
Dhar . . . . .	...	8,57,909	...	8,37,081	...	
Jhabua	720	1,65,245*	1,65,965	1,65,308	657	* Including R1,651 on account of marriage cess and R17,332 on account of marriage dowry.
Ali Rajpur	1,43,655	1,30,633	2,74,288	1,08,932	1,65,356	
Barwani	5,11,692	3,14,246	8,25,938	3,06,189	5,19,749	
Jobut	34,889	33,797	68,686	56,393	12,293	
Bagode	3,188	15,002	18,190	13,813	4,377	
Mathwar		Not received.				
Kathiwar		Ditto.				
Buttonmal	5,118	2,771	7,889	2,309	5,580	
Nimkhera	7,569	23,636	31,205	21,039	10,166	
Dotria	10,180	16,562	26,742	16,718	10,024	
Gurbi	1,065	4,220	5,285	3,536	1,749	
Bharudpura	119	5,900	6,019	5,844	175	
Kotidch	40	948	988	970	18	

W. STEWART, Captain,
Political Agent, Bhopawar

[illegible]

1	Ghorlao	18th January 1898	Nimkhera	147	2	0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
1	Hodria	22nd August 1897	Bagode	22	14	0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3
2	Mandori	23rd " "	(Dewas State)	30	0	0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
1	Daoriapura	2nd March 1897	Manpur	52	14	0	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	13
1	At mile No. 78	17th December 1897	Agra-Bombay Road	396	6	0	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13
GRAND TOTAL				17,620	1	3	1,275	15	0	4	70	1,571	208	1,863

SINDAPORE; }
The 29th April 1898. }

W. STEWART, Captain,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

III.

Abstract Annual Account of Rewa State for the year 1897-98.

MAJOR HEADS OF RECEIPTS.				Actual for 1896-97.				Estimate for 1897-98.				Actual for 1897-98.			
RECEIPTS.				R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1. Opening balance				22,90,561	13	3									
2. Land Revenue				5,19,557	11	2	5,47,000	0	0	1,41,274	0	0	1,31,794	0	8
3. Customs				1,48,868	8	3	1,05,000	0	0	83,209	0	0	83,209	0	0
4. Excise				35,468	1	7	35,000	0	0	36,368	0	0	36,368	0	0
5. Forest				1,93,896	1	0	2,00,500	0	0	2,53,557	5	6	2,66,694	0	0
6. Law and Justice				28,483	10	6	21,000	0	0	1,72,250	9	5	1,79,326	0	0
7. Royalty on coal				22,960	0	1	23,000	0	0	19,280	9	9	1,45,514	7	9
8. Cesses				9,054	14	6	23,000	0	0	40,996	14	0	17,219	13	11
9. Interest				49,796	7	7	9,737	2	3	24,306	9	6	43,686	0	0
10. Loans recovered				17,101	8	10	23,000	0	0	26,525	10	0	41,152	6	2
11. Miscellaneous				10,810	15	1	15,000	0	0	51,073	10	9	27,015	2	11
12. Extraordinary				29,882	13	10	12,000	0	0	46,726	0	0	20,079	11	9
13. Loans taken				.....	.....	.....	9,500	0	0	71,819	0	0	49,843	0	9
							.....			73,227	1	8	73,227	1	8
										74,450	15	8	34,554	11	0
										47,062	4	9	37,637	0	0
										2,63,659	0	6	2,77,461	0	0
										9,875	14	2	3,24,469	6	4
										3,69,965	1	0	8,727	4	4
										150	0	0	4,16,253	8	11
										1,48,613	13	3	79,144	2	6
										.....	.....	.....	4,128	7	4
										71,814	11	8	4,008	13	0
										.....	.....	.....	46,095	7	3
										.....	.....	.....	34,200	0	0
										.....	.....	.....	6,00,000	0	0
TOTAL				10,65,880	12	7	10,15,000	0	0	18,24,582	4	9	20,38,367	0	0
GRAND TOTAL				33,56,442	9	10	25,45,000	0	0	15,31,860	5	14	5,06,633	0	0
										33,56,442	9	10	25,45,000	0	0
													8,57,432	9	3
													32,77,776	3	14

The 25th April 1898.

The 13th April 1898.

(Sd.) P. A. WEIR, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,
Offg. Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

C. A. KUNTE,
Accountant, Rewa State.

V.

Statement of criminal cases of the Nagode State for the year 1897-98.

NAME OF CRIME.	PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE LAST YEAR.		FILED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF.								PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.								Average duration.	REMARKS.											
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Escaped.	Died.	Transferred.		Discharged.	Convicted.		Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Whipped.		Transferred.		Sentenced to death.	Fined only.		Imprisoned only.				Total.	Duration.									
							Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Dewan and Assistant Dewan's Courts.	1	1	356	644	357	645	...	...	...	...	3	3	94	234	260	408	357	645	...	...	122	207	...	...	...	...	15	27	123	174	260	408	547	1.6	
	1	1	4	4	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	14	25	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	8	16	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	23	30	22	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	17	10	13	22	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	6	10	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	2	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	4	8	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taball Courts.	...	...	58	83	58	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	57	22	26	58	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	2	165	806	167	808	1	1	...	...	3	3	157	332	306	472	467	808	...	...	123	208	...	...	...	...	41	63	142	201	306	472	1,033	2.2	
	...	...	16	28	16	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	20	8	16	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	55	74	55	74	...	...	...	...	6	7	14	23	35	43	55	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dewan and Assistant Dewan's Courts.	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	6	7	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	39	55	39	55	...	...	...	...	1	2	26	38	12	15	39	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118	167	118	167	7	9	55	90	56	67	118	167
GRAND TOTAL	2	2	583	973	585	975	1	2	...	...	10	12	212	422	362	539	585	975	...	...	136	227	...	...	...	...	64	90	162	222	362	539	1,151	1.9	
BAGHELHAND AGENCY.)																																			

P. A. WEIR, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,
Offg. Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

BAGHELKHAND AGENCY,
SUTNA;
The 25th April 1898.

Statement showing the working of the Dispensaries of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1897-98.

DISPENSARIES.	OUT-PATIENTS.	IN-PATIENTS.			RESULT.				Remained on 31st March 1898.	REMARKS.
	New admissions.	Remaining on 31st March 1897.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.	Died.		
Sutna Agency Hospital	3,459	3	100	103	86	7	1	5	4	
Sutna Raghuraj Singh's Hospital	23,303	69	653	722	472	59	62	78	51	
Sutna Venkat Singh's Eye Hospital	5,368	26	166	192	140	13	23	...	16	
Rewa Victoria Hospital	23,199	48	697	745	514	22	34	132	43	
Rewa Jail Hospital	1,267	3	320	323	246	...	2	72	3	
Rewa Military Hospital	1,908	3	228	231	215	5	...	5	6	
Rewa Zenana Hospital	4,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangawan Dispensary	10,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seonthar Dispensary	8,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdee Dispensary	5,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ram Nagar Dispensary	8,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandia Dispensary	4,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sohagpur Dispensary	2,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manpur Dispensary	5,671	...	150	150	100	14	23	1	12	
Pathraura Dispensary	3,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagode Dispensary	14,818	20	262	282	177	35	5	52	13	
TOTAL	127,670	172	2,576	2,748	1,950	155	150	345	148	

SUTNA; }
The 26th April 1898. }

P. A. WEIR, *Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Agency Surgeon, Baghelkhand.

P.

Statement of cases of appeal tried by the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, for the year 1897-98.

NAME OF COURT.	Name of subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	DISPOSAL OF DECISIONS APPEALED AGAINST.							Pending on 31st March 1898.	
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	Ex-parte.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.		TOTAL.
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.	...	6	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	...
Ditto	Railway Magistrate, Jhansi.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
TOTAL	.....	...	8	8	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	...
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	District Judge, Nowgong Cantonment.	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL	.....	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

R.

Statement showing the successes obtained at Examinations by the various schools in Bundelkhand during 1897-98.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.					MIDDLE CLASS EXAMINATION OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.					CLASS NUMBER I, CENTRAL INDIA SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.					CLASS MIDDLE, CENTRAL INDIA SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.					CLASS JUNIOR, CENTRAL INDIA SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.					
	NUMBERS PASSED IN			Numbers sent up.	Numbers failed.	NUMBERS PASSED IN			Numbers sent up.	Numbers failed.	NUMBERS PASSED IN			Numbers sent up.	Numbers failed.	NUMBERS PASSED IN			Numbers sent up.	Numbers failed.	NUMBERS PASSED IN			Numbers sent up.	Numbers failed.	Numbers absent.
	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.								
1. Rajkumar College	1	5	1	6	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Orchha	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Datin	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Panna	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Charkhari.	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. Chhatrapur	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Nowgong	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	13	1	2	26	10	4	1	8	1	17	4	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Nowgong ;
24th April 1900

Nowgong;
8th April 1898.

J. COLVIN, Captain,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII.

A

Statement showing the total length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, during 1897-98.

No.	Road and lines of communications.	Metalled and Bridged Roads.	Unmetalled and Bridged Roads.	Fair weather roads.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	REMARKS.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	
INDORE DIVISION.							
1	Agra-Bombay Road	195	...	...	7,723	184	
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road	115	...	...	10,678	184	
3	Ujjain Agar Road	11½	...	...	7,082	241	Excess average due to heavy consolidation this year.
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road	7	...	...	4,963	162	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road	7½	...	...	7,087	262	The excess rate of maintenance is due to the collection of renewal metal for two of the miles.
6	Biaora-Sehore Road	40	...	...	4,046	155	
7	Biaora-Rajgurn Road	15	...	...	4,449	184	
8	Indore-Simrole Road	14	...	...	9,315	270	The excess is due to the consolidation of renewal metal during the last rains in three of the miles and almost all with artificial watering.
9	Mhow-Kherighat Road	36	...	...	9,315	186	
10	Dhar-Branch Road M. F.	12 1	24½	...	7,152	160	
	Tirla Road	7 0			Not known.		
	Sirdarpore Road	5 4			4,941		
11	Sehore Local Fund Roads	10	...	...	Not known.	351	The road having been badly worn out, required heavy repairs and renewals.
12	Indore Station Roads	21½	...	...	Not known.	303	The excess rate of the maintenance is due to the entire renewal of sidings with moorum metal and its consolidation on two of the roads and also due to the collection of renewal metal on the Boundary Road.
13	Malwa-Gujrat Road	¾	...	...	1,758	80	
14	Burnagar-Budnawar Road	7	...	...	3,886	420	A great part of the road has been renewed this year and renewal metal collection for the next year, hence the excess.

B

Statement showing the total length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1897-98.

No.	ROAD AND LINE OF COMMUNICATION.	Metalled and Bridged Road.	Unmetalled and Bridged Road.	Fair-weather Road.	Average of making the road per mile.	Average of maintaining the road per mile.	REMARKS.
GWALIOR STATE.		Mile.	Mile.	Mile.	R	R	
1	Agra-Bombay Road, mile 143 to 230	87	...	...	Not known	197	
2	Jhansi-Sipri Road	47	...	...	Do.	185	
3	Agra-Bombay Road, mile 73 to 142	69	...	...	Do.	212	
4	Red and Post Office Road, 4 miles 2 furlongs.	4½	...	...	Do.	80	
5	Empress and Victoria Road	4	...	...	13,209	1,100	
6	Gwalior and Etawa Road, 1 to 59	59	...	...	Not known	580	
7	Agra Loop Line, mile 1 to 5	5	...	...	Do.	405	
8	Fort Road, 3 miles 2 furlongs	3½	...	...	Do.	634	
9	Gwalior-Jhansi Road, 1 to 33-6 furlongs	33½	...	...	Do.	398	
10	Morena-Sabulgarh Road, 1 to 44	44	...	...	4,670	335	
11	Agra-Bombay Road, 38 to 72.	34	...	...	Not known	542	
12	Feelsa Feeder Road, 1 to 4	4	...	...	2,803	237	
13	Morena-Mehgwan Road, 1 to 50	50	...	...	4,906	400	
14	Mongaoli Feeder Road, 2 miles 6 furlongs	2½	...	...	4,082	284	
15	Sabulgarh-Sheopur Road, 1 to 73	...	...	73	50	52	
16	Guragori-Naka Road, 1 mile 6 furlongs	1½	...	...	5,022	425	
17	Sipri Loop Line, 1 to 5	5	...	...	Not known	404	
18	Bagchini Feeder Road	5	...	...	3,482	114	
19	Basoda Feeder Road	1½	...	...	9,191	55	
20	Guna-Bajrangarh Road	5	...	...	5,892	400	
21	Bhorasa-Kithora or Sironj Road	7½	...	...	5,839	200	
22	Ujjain-Agar Road	30	...	...	Not known	200	
23	Ujjain-Dewas Road	16	...	...	Do.	148	
24	Dewas-Ashta Road	17½	...	...	Do.	105	
25	Agar-Susner Road	19½	...	...	Do.	82	
26	Agar-Sarangpore Road	32	...	...	Do.	90	
27	Mhow-Neemuch, Nasirabad and Dhar-Sirdarpore Road.	68½	...	...	Do.	80	
28	Ranija-Kachrod Road	...	20	...	Do.	80	
29	Neemuch-Jawad Road	6	...	...	Do.	46	
30	Barnagar-Badnawer Road	5	...	...	Do.	152	
31	Mangode-Amjhera Road	4	...	...	Do.	65	
32	Sirdarpore-Bhopawar-Rajgarh Road	5½	...	...	Do.	77	
33	Ujjain-Station Road	4½	...	...	3,000	25	
34	Agra-Bombay Road	31½	...	...	Not known	140	
TOTAL GWALIOR STATE		712½	20	73	...	...
BHOPAL STATE.							
1	Bhopal-Sehore Road	23	...	...	...	B. R250	
2	Sehore-Ashta and Dewas Road	46	...	...	...	Do.	
3	Naraingarh Road	20	...	...	...	Do.	
4	Shiampur Road	25	...	...	...	...
5	Islamnagar Road	5	...	...	...	...
6	Raisin Road	12	...	...	...	...
7	Birasia Road	21½	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BHOPAL STATE		152½	...	...	...	...	Will be finished after the rains of 1898.

D. JOSCELYNE, C.E.,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General
in the Public Works Department,
Rajputana and Central India.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

- RETURNS.**—1. Prices of opium at Indore, Bombay and China.
2. Exports, Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi Stamps used.
3. Provincial Exports—Details.
4. Cess Dues Collections.

RETURN 1.—The Prices of Opium at Indore in 1897-98 together with the quotations of the Bombay and China mar

MONTH.	Total monthly exports from Malwa to Bombay for China.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SHANGHAI.				REMARKS.
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDRE.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		
		From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
1897.																				
April	1,469½	1,102	1,184	1,264	1,338	1,160	1,260	1,248	1,316	1,305	1,375	1,235	1,239	1,304	1,316	1,180	1,201	1,350	7,378	
May	2,098	1,089	1,186	1,254	1,309	1,190	1,266	1,248	1,315	1,305	1,385	1,251	1,283	1,300	1,332	1,193	1,332	1,368	1,416	
June	2,518	1,120	1,212	1,255	1,294	1,220	1,275	1,280	1,345	1,338	1,398	1,248	1,279	1,296	1,328	1,177	1,197	1,361	1,400	
July	1,447	1,112	1,197	1,240	1,286	1,165	1,275	1,200	1,340	1,320	1,398	1,170	1,255	1,232	1,304	1,154	1,197	1,304	1,394	
August	1,267½	1,106	1,189	1,237	1,273	1,155	1,185	1,228	1,325	1,330	1,366	1,074	1,133	1,162	1,226	1,159	1,203	1,215	1,294	
September . .	433	1,112	1,198	1,244	1,272	1,135	1,198	1,228	1,250	1,298	1,350	1,072	1,244	1,192	1,337	1,164	1,269	1,207	1,312	
October	1,205	977	1,015	1,076	1,134	1,145	1,198	1,200	1,250	1,275	1,325	1,198	1,311	1,332	1,408	1,263	1,328	1,335	1,401	
November . . .	3,047	974	1,045	1,116	1,163	1,058	1,176	1,148	1,210	1,240	1,300	1,131	1,155	1,204	1,265	1,241	1,331	1,314	1,409	
December . . .	1,660½	981	1,053	1,125	1,166	1,032	1,122	1,125	1,202	1,245	1,275	1,085	1,193	1,131	1,260	1,121	1,204	1,185	1,422	
1898.																				
January	1,744½	989	1,061	1,133	1,186	1,020	1,104	1,110	1,180	1,220	1,273	1,051	1,095	1,130	1,155	1,101	1,134	1,222	1,280	
February	1,183	997	1,070	1,143	1,204	974	1,120	1,100	1,186	1,205	1,265	1,041	1,084	1,117	1,228	1,083	1,156	1,210	1,280	
March	591½	994	1,063	1,139	1,196	974	1,110	1,100	1,195	1,210	1,272	1,023	1,187	1,194	1,271	1,134	1,161	1,253	1,316	
Total chests	18,664½																			
Duty at Rs60 and Rs50 per chest.	.....	1,047	1,123	1,185	1,235	1,101	1,192	1,185	1,261	1,274	1,332	1,132	1,203	1,216	1,289	1,165	1,226	1,280	1,358	
Average chests	1,555½																			

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1897-98.									
	Pending at close of 1896-97.	Filed during 1897-98.	Total.	Disposed of during 1897-98.	Pending at close of 1897-98.	VALUE OF SUITS.		COST OF CONDUCT OF SUITS.				AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.			
						Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.				
Resident, Gwalior	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
Political Agent, Bhopawar	7	2	9	5	4	1,561	0	0	312	3	2	...	...	...
Ditto. Bundelkhand	14	3	17	8	9	7,465	5	2	933	2	8	5	0	0	
Ditto Baghelkhand	
Ditto Malwa	
Ditto Bhopawar	
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Agar.	41	145	186	144	42	28,058	10	6	194	13	7	...	...	...
Assistant to the Resident, Gwalior, at Gooma.	292	48	340	76	264	3,646	2	7	47	15	7	217	10	0	
Regular suits	...	153	153	106	47	3,691	15	3	34	2	4	312	6	0	
Execution of decrees	4	120	124	112	12	4,607	12	3	41	2	3	277	14	6	
Total	52	420	472	367	105	37,919	6	0	103	5	1	807	14	6	
Regular suits	306	51	357	84	273	11,111	7	9	132	4	6	5	0	0	
Execution of decrees	4	20	24	15	9	11,754	6	8	783	10	6	634	12	6	
Civil Judge, Indore Residency	...	8	8	8	...	7,101	6	5	887	10	7	16	0	0	
Small Cause Court suits	5	222	227	195	32	18,226	11	0	93	7	6	1,046	9	0	
Execution of decrees	...	74	74	74	...	11,777	3	8	159	2	5	75	5	0	
Regular suits	32	288	320	276	44	3,876	5	7	14	0	9	1,089	15	9	
Execution of decrees	47	351	398	361	37	6,042	3	10	16	11	9	108	6	0	
Superintendent, Solore	
Regular suits	
Execution of decrees	
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B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

[illegible]

E.—JAIL.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.							EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.										Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Annual Average cost of Prisoners.
	In Jail on 1st April 1897.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1898.	Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Total.				
Indore	318	296	614	4	..	13	297	314	300	11,085 6 7	1,238 12 1	1,205 15 0	4,008 0 0	4,765 6 10	22,303 8 6	73 9 8			
Gwalior	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sekore {	14	141	155	38	..	1	99	138	17	987 6 1	123 6 10	84 7 6	345 14 6	2 7 4	1,543 10 3	63 4 2			
			
Nowgong	2	51	53	43	..	..	6	49	4	270 7 5	125 12 2	..	..	..	396 3 7	52 13 3
			
Sutna	91	324	415	48	..	4	305	357	58	3,404 4 4	520 6 3	183 0 0	1,898 9 0	..	6,006 3 7	75 7 8			
Agar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biopawar	17	42	59	5	..	1	30	36	23	1,203 6 1	199 9 7	125 5 3	204 0 0	..	1,732 4 11	69 15 7			
			
Agency	2	41	43	19	..	..	24	43	..	129 3 0	24 0 10	4 13 6	..	..	158 1 4	49 1 4
			
Jail.	6	61	67	8	..	..	49	57	10	367 11 0	77 11 6	25 7 6	..	..	470 13 11	42 4 10
			
Guna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	450	956	1,406	165	..	19	810	994	412	17,447 12 6	2,309 11 2	1,629 0 9	6,456 7 6	4,767 14 2	32,610 14 1	71 14 4			
Cantonments.																			
Mhow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nemuch	4	446	450	75	..	..	369	444	6	494 2 6	..	..	..	..	494 2 6	76 0 4
Nowgong	8	68	76	12	..	..	61	73	3	328 10 3	118 13 9	39 9 0	96 0 0	..	583 1 0	116 2 4	
			
TOTAL	12	514	526	87	..	..	430	517	9	822 12 9	118 13 9	39 9 0	96 0 0	..	1,077 3 6	93 8 1	
GRAND TOTAL	462	1,470	1,932	252	..	19	1,240	1,511	421	18,270 9 3	2,428 8 11	1,668 9 9	6,552 7 6	4,767 14 2	33,688 1 7	72 6 10			

F (a).

III.—Provincial General.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	R	a.	p.
Land Revenue, Abkari, etc.	56,336	11	11
Sale of Stamps	30,990	6	0
Imperial Fees and Receipts	3,244	0	2
Electric Telegraph	56,744	11	3
Postal (including Money Order) collections	13,50,423	13	2
Miscellaneous	21,937	8	7

II.—Payment by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	2,18,496	6	11
Tributes assigned to British Government.	3,16,437	1	1
Do. paid through do.	3,29,626	3	7
Fixed payment for Istimurar land	26,610	10	10
Succession and Nazarana	25,843	8	4

GRAND TOTAL . 24,36,741 1 10

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1897-98.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department	2,669					
Under Political Agencies	...					
		2,669	2,109	173	400	2,682
TOTAL	...	2,669	2,109	173	400	2,682

M.

REGISTRATION.

	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Registrations.	Fees.	Number of Registrations.	Fees.	Number of Registrations.	Fees.	Number of Registrations.	Fees.	Number of Registrations.	Fees.
Indore	35	R a. p. 113 0 0	...	R a. p. ...	2	R a. p. 8 0 0	...	R a. p. ...	37	R a. p. 121 0 0
Mhow	168	1,006 4 0	1	8 0 0	14	43 8 0	...	...	183	1,032 12 0
Neesmunch	28	100 8 0	2	4 0 0	17	27 0 0	1	2 0 0	48	133 8 0
Nowgong	19	40 4 0	3	7 0 0	18	32 8 0	1	1 0 0	41	80 12 0
Sehore	51	193 0 0	11	28 0 0	35	44 0 0	...	...	97	265 0 0
Satna	...	...	...	...	4	4 0 0	...	...	4	4 0 0
TOTAL	301	1,453 0	17	42 0 0	90	159 0 0	2	3 0 0	410	1,057 0 0

IIIA.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle.

Year.	INSURED ARTICLES.			VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.			NUMBER OF ORDINARY PARCELS.	
	No.	Value.	Insurance fees.	No.	Amount specified for recovery.	Commission.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1896-97	17,808	<i>R a. p.</i> 54,06,615 13 10	<i>R a. p.</i> 14,164 12 0	7,287	<i>R</i> 93,144	<i>R</i> 1,604	41,966	4,173
1897-98	16,697	44,67,747 10 4	11,842 14 0	7,924	1,17,190	1,908	38,918	4,053
Increase or decrease.	-1,111	-9,38,868 3 6	-2,322 14 0	+637	+23,946	+304	-6,048	-110
Percentage	6.2	17.3	16.3	8.7	25.1	18.9	13.4	2.6

IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies committed, or attempted, in the Rajputana Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1898.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated, or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the fact of the case and the result of the enquiry.	REMARKS.
1	9th July 1897.	...	Bhurlpur	Moola, runner.	...	The mail despatched from Rudawal for Bhurlpur on the 9th July 1897 was attacked by 4 highway men, about 3 miles from Rudawal. Nothing was lost.	This is a doubtful case, as the enquiries made by the Bhurlpur Police threw some discredit on the runner's statement; but the Political Agent has kept the case on the register as "undetected."
2	9th December 1897.	...	Gwalior	...	...	An attempt was made to rob the parcel mail despatched from Ujjain for Agar on the 12th December 1897 by 3 highway men, 2 miles from Agar. The runner, who was suddenly stopped by the robbers, handed over the mail to the escort sowar, who conveyed it safely to the Agar Post Office.	Enquiries still being made by the Political Agent, Malwa.
3	16th December 1897.	...	Ajmir District.	...	1 Insured parcel No. 957, containing 50 tolas of lace valued R70; 1 Value-payable parcel; 7 Ordinary parcels; 5 Value-payable unregistered packets, and 1 Unregistered parcel.	The parcel mail despatched from Nusseerabad for Deoli on the 15th December 1897 was robbed in British territory near the rifle butts at Deoli, at a distance of 1 mile and 3 furlongs from the Post Office. The escort sowar and the runner were wounded. Part of the mails robbed was afterwards found in an adjoining field. The insured parcel and some of the ordinary parcels were carried away by the robbers.	Case pending at close of the year.
4	20th February 1898.	...	Bhurlpur	...	Rupees 300 cash	The mails despatched from Sikri and Nagar, for Deeg, on the 20th February 1898, were plundered by highway robbers, at a distance of 1 mile from Deeg. The branch office bag from Nagar contained a remittance of R300. The robbers cut open the bag and took away the cash. The rest of the contents of the mail were subsequently recovered.	Case under enquiry at the close of the year.

CAMP ABU;
The 14th May 1898.

G. BARTON-GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

VII.

Return of Vaccination in Central India for the year 1897.

No.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of primary vaccinated.	Number of successful.	Number of unsuccessful.	TOTAL.
1	Baghelkhand Agency	37,243	33,609	3,634	37,243
2	Indore Residency	5,150	4,490	660	5,150
3	Gwalior Residency	56,536	51,789	4,737	56,536
4	Bhopal Agency	38,506	33,068	5,438	38,506
5	Bhopawar Agency	4,652	4,019	633	4,652
6	Bundelkhand Agency	502	463	39	502
7	Goona Agency	316	307	9	316
8	Mhow Cantonment	1,043	1,043	...	1,043
	TOTAL	143,948	128,798	1,550	143,948

DISPENSARY REPORTS.

STATEMENT No. I.—*Showing the number of Dispensaries in Central India during the year 1897.*

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.	Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10,318,812	State Hospitals	...	...	...	...	Maintained from Provincial Funds and under Government Management. Ditto ditto.
	State Dispensaries, Class I.	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund Institutions, Class II.	...	...	...	...	Guaranteed or maintained by Local Funds.
	Private Institutions:—	...	...	...	...
	A.—Class III.	...	55	...	1	Entirely maintained by private individuals. Supported by private subscriptions or guaranteed but aided by Government or Local Funds.
	B.—Class III.	...	31	...	...

A. DANE, M.D.,
 Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,
 Administrative Medical Officer,
 Central India.

Name of District.

2		3		IN-DOOR PATIENTS.										OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.					Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER.				NUMBER TREATED.			Average daily attendance.	
											Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Baghelkhand Political Agency	1. Sutna Agency Hospital	3rd A	101	84	8	2	5	4.95	8	4	3.49	0.32	0.03	3.84	...	...	3.267	27.56	3,308
	2. " Dispensary	"	732	452	46	66	84	11.46	46	24	33.55	16.56	8.17	58.28	...	...	25,199	188.25	26,691
	3. " Eye Dispensary	"	211	155	8	30	...	...	8	8	10.39	9.70	0.92	21.01	...	...	6,687	61.38	6,848
	4. Rewa Victoria Hospital	"	824	628	40	36	...	20.02	40	24	32.27	15.06	4.18	51.51	...	...	23,972	224.67	24,796
	5. " Jail	"	310	239	24	...	67	21.61	24	8	6.92	0.02	...	6.94	...	...	1,617	12.44	1,927
	6. " Military	"	225	209	36	1	6	2.66	36	...	8.80	...	...	8.80	...	...	1,853	33.28	2,078
	7. " Zenana	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,956	74.62	4,956
	8. Mangawan	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,741	100.20	10,741
	9. Teonthar	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,903	91.53	8,903
	10. Burdee	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,071	37.86	6,071
	11. Ramnagar.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,969	62.89	8,969
	12. Chundia	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,639	56.36	4,639
	13. Sohagpur	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,669	51.73	2,669
	14. Manpur	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,680	37.01	6,704
	15. Fathora	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,006	20.86	3,006
	16. Nagoda	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,419	161.63	16,791
	17. Solawal	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	24.16	969
	GRAND TOTAL	...	2,829	1,941	180	163	387	13.68	174	72	107.40	46.31	14.97	168.68	...	...	136,567	1,355.43	139,306
Indore and Malwa	18. Indore Charitable Hospital.	3rd B	3,311	798	1,012	1,055	305	9.21	125	30	104.63	26.21	12.53	143.37	...	...	25,655	155.21	26,967
	19. " City	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,665	186.60	27,665
	20. Sailana	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,072	14.60	2,072
	21. Dhar	"	67	48	6	...	11	16.41	5	...	3.93	0.76	0.05	4.75	...	...	193.63	171.70	19,006
	22. Dewas	"	223	92	25	15	87	39.01	9	4	5.98	2.10	0.85	8.93	...	...	24,938	170.60	24,938
	23. Jabra	"	168	112	32	4	12	7.13	10	2	6.30	2.00	0.00	7.30	...	...	36,620	170.60	36,788
24. Rutlam	"	146	90	22	17	30	20.27	4	...	3.20	0.81	0.28	4.29	...	...	32,867	191.03	36,003	
25. Ujjain Hospital.	"	907	672	24	57	282	25.58	30	15	24.37	3.01	1.65	29.03	...	...	13,160	167.69	14,067	

[illegible]

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. III.—Showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the dispensary of Central India during the year 1897.

3

GENERAL DISEASES.

LOCAL DISEASES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Number.	Name of Dispensaries.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scruvy.	Worms.	Debility and anaemia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Colic.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Operations.
1	Dughelkhand .	100	842	5,302	32,899	1,566	1,006	1,512	45	286	2,681	6,848	108	132	3,113	2,494	15,812	5,079	500	10	186	6,189	4,825	6,431	170	5,924	...	735	1	308	109	1,697	294	3,406	7,207	17,700	07	4	3,286	365	130,306	0,627
2	Indore .	9	801	6,861	64,033	2,871	1,606	2,420	415	12,692	5,000	8,408	413	629	5,969	9,344	49,104	14,016	1,616	202	6,135	6,051	7,308	7,388	696	20,284	2,171	1,798	1	965	...	3,025	2,280	8,048	18,000	29,180	2,600	114	4,311	215	307,081	13,838
3	Gwalior .	4	1,339	5,555	29,093	1,771	1,418	1,385	133	2,697	1,416	6,907	75	224	8,023	3,683	7,083	4,442	771	205	1,527	11,716	3,680	2,893	468	10,358	1,102	1,337	25	899	562	1,653	1,022	7,924	8,589	15,972	510	379	3,200	209	160,310	5,808
4	Bhopal .	23	955	3,490	22,660	1,639	445	1,657	76	2,680	1,088	2,529	85	44	2,641	3,841	5,631	3,228	395	165	1,752	7,464	3,481	1,897	654	7,768	1,058	689	...	294	98	1,204	425	3,351	4,802	9,156	512	223	3,126	308	100,487	0,160
5	Bhopawar .	32	672	2,730	24,011	423	205	548	61	3,514	511	2,029	11	42	872	2,693	13,953	2,200	251	96	3,392	5,333	3,362	2,987	155	7,100	962	160	2	207	70	479	155	2,060	7,128	6,864	...	204	1,471	308	97,891	4,793
6	Bundelkhand .	13	11	209	1,477	228	149	141	5	60	54	376	9	8	155	140	1,118	463	59	5	508	17	137	134	22	650	66	117	...	33	33	76	38	244	444	1,357	10	1	350	10	8,987	660
7	Goon .	2	37	97	720	103	100	55	5	135	102	286	11	21	474	223	1,138	301	108	9	33	681	544	102	78	870	94	90	...	287	63	176	176	285	1,005	981	20	...	681	0	0,820	745
8	Mhow	31	1,743	1	131	38	13	107	21	143	100	111	1,340	490	1	2	23	486	335	105	1	1,116	12	57	1	3	14	36	1,101	...	4	181	...	7,910	861
	GRAND TOTAL.	193	4,069	24,174	176,536	8,600	6,060	7,059	736	23,681	10,661	27,468	712	1,100	22,352	22,620	95,070	30,210	3,760	700	12,516	37,847	23,672	21,987	2,161	53,895	5,525	4,983	29	3,023	1,025	8,301	4,303	26,577	47,971	85,386	3,721	937	15,610	1,601	9,220	42,210

Indore and Malwa.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220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		FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.			
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[illegible]

A. DANE, M.D., Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,
Administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

127

STATEMENT No. IV.—Showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1897.

1.		2		3		4		5	
		Name of District.		TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.		CLASSES.		DAILY ATTENDANCE.	
No.		Name of Dispensary.		Total.		AVERAGE NUMBER.		RATIO PER CENT. OF	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1		1,914	649	805	3,368	20-99	4-89	5-52	31-40
2		12,489	5,426	8,016	25,931	119-41	53-39	73-73	246-53
3		2,319	1,839	2,690	6,848	29-47	27-54	25-38	82-39
4		13,825	5,225	5,746	24,796	154-71	64-07	57-40	276-18
5		2,078	...	...	2,078	42-08	...	...	42-08
6		1,910	17	...	1,927	19-22	00-16	...	19-38
7		...	3,244	1,712	4,956	...	51-75	22-87	74-62
8		5,272	2,433	3,046	10,741	47-17	24-55	28-48	100-20
9		5,718	1,690	1,495	8,903	56-32	19-11	16-10	91-53
10		4,526	757	788	6,071	27-29	5-83	4-74	37-86
11		3,656	2,196	3,117	8,969	26-78	17-26	18-85	62-89
12		1,601	1,081	1,957	4,639	20-07	13-69	22-60	56-36
13		1,422	507	740	2,669	28-78	8-33	13-62	51-73
14		4,002	1,695	1,097	6,794	52-90	22-24	15-99	91-13
15		1,597	717	892	3,206	16-71	6-08	7-07	29-86
16		7,035	4,858	4,898	16,731	89-05	44-34	42-42	175-81
17		240	69	60	369	16-14	4-80	3-22	24-16
GRAND TOTAL		70,004	32,393	36,999	139,396	708-09	368-03	357-99	1,494-11
18		15,251	5,465	8,251	28,967	183-51	56-97	58-10	298-58
19		11,148	4,795	11,722	27,665	65-24	37-93	83-62	186-69
20		1,547	544	891	2,972	7-44	3-04	4-21	14-69
21		8,306	2,803	7,807	19,006	113-06	27-33	57-89	198-28
22		11,915	4,728	8,295	24,938	89-28	40-40	50-95	180-63
23		16,239	6,416	14,133	36,788	70-85	32-21	80-90	183-96
24		13,743	4,851	17,409	36,003	84-86	24-89	85-57	195-32
Indore and Malwa.									
Indore Charitable Hospital.									
Indore City Dispensary.									
Sailana.									
Dhar.									
Dewas.									
Jaora.									
Rutham.									

51	Sonkach	4,434	1,295	1,973	7,752	...	...	...	5,571	1,662	...	...	619	15-33	5-38	5-96	26-67	57-84	16-70	25-46	100
52	Shujapur	4,668	1,901	2,018	8,587	...	...	...	3,805	2,646	...	...	2,136	34-16	10-37	10-99	55-52	54-37	22-13	23-50	100
GRAND TOTAL		86,975	28,614	34,730	150,319	12	37	...	1,10,647	35,190	3	6	4,424	691-07	295-02	276-33	1,262-42	57-86	19-03	23-11	100	
53	Bhopal Prince of Wales.	17,605	754	1,528	19,887	...	...	...	9,441	10,446	...	...	...	159-16	35-70	31-43	226-29	88-42	3-78	7-80	100
54	Jehangirabad	4,419	1,365	1,586	7,370	...	...	...	3,577	3,783	...	...	10	26-68	12-94	21-89	61-51	60-91	18-41	21-58	100
55	Lansdowne Female	...	3,746	2,269	6,015	...	...	...	2,591	3,422	...	...	...	...	60-55	31-79	92-34	...	62-27	37-73	100
56	Bairasia	...	2,061	1,413	7,175	...	...	...	3,969	3,206	...	...	...	...	11-40	6-35	36-76	60-76	17-47	17-77	100
57	Ashta	2,757	974	806	4,537	...	...	...	2,489	2,048	...	...	...	...	17-71	14-92	80-76	70-51	16-86	19-63	100
58	Sehore	11,586	2,741	2,110	16,447	...	...	...	10,064	5,956	157	...	150	...	9-96	10-61	37-63	42-03	27-08	30-84	100
59	Sironj	1,904	1,225	1,395	4,524	...	...	...	2,101	2,423	...	...	...	...	7-69	6-31	48-70	70-12	16-51	13-37	100
60	Narsinghar	5,370	1,265	1,024	7,659	...	...	...	5,963	1,929	...	...	...	...	7-63	6-39	39-23	75-39	13-17	11-44	100
61	Beora	4,958	866	752	6,576	...	...	...	4,647	1,647	...	...	...	...	6-83	6-03	28-59	56-67	23-54	19-79	100
62	Koorwai	1,871	777	653	3,301	...	...	...	1,654	1,647	...	...	...	...	5-83	6-08	26-27	53-68	22-21	24-11	100
63	Kujhware	1,861	770	836	3,467	...	...	...	3,096	371	...	...	...	...	9-85	12-51	46-08	24-09	29-83	19-12	100
64	Pachore	2,346	1,490	1,848	6,184	...	...	...	4,018	2,166	...	...	...	...	4-36	4-76	31-54	58-04	22-84	19-12	100
65	Muxodungarh	1,388	561	470	2,419	...	...	...	1,887	632	...	...	...	...	9-83	9-54	39-29	51-01	25-39	23-60	100
66	Khilchipur	2,508	1,251	1,167	4,926	...	...	...	3,282	1,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
TOTAL		62,784	19,846	17,857	100,487	103	20	...	58,779	41,268	157	...	160	441-66	208-08	174-38	824-12	62-48	19-76	17-76	100	
67	Victoria Hospital	7,174	1,783	7,340	16,297	15,005	466	100
68	Barwari	6,017	1,271	3,522	10,810	8,230	2,300	100
69	Rajpur Barwani	3,880	1,360	4,000	9,240	7,850	1,130	100
70	Paumal	3,632	823	1,167	5,622	3,882	532	100
71	" District	1,173	302	632	2,157	1,178	93	100
72	Alirajpur	2,730	772	1,425	4,927	3,374	893	100
73	" District	1,043	311	320	2,157	615	243	100
74	Bakhatgarh	2,969	1,214	1,755	5,928	3,909	1,388	100
75	Jhabua	3,341	1,261	1,996	4,701	4,824	1,123	100
76	Thondla	2,112	952	1,406	4,470	3,509	735	100
77	Jobut	1,895	655	220	2,701	2,475	666	100
78	Mandpur	2,255	950	1,262	4,467	2,151	750	100
79	Khulighat	1,687	466	856	3,009	8,850	1,796	100
80	Anjhara	6,023	1,489	3,220	10,732	1,730	1,100	100
81	Ranapur	1,141	950	839	2,930	1,680	441	100
82	Tirha	630	382	923	2,235	3,949	545	100
83	Bagode	2,285	614	1,195	4,094	100
TOTAL		50,208	15,555	32,128	97,891	...	...	...	74,043	15,371	...	...	8,477	272-77	81-33	159-11	513-21	16-89	32-82	100	

Bhopawar Political Agency.

Bhopal Political Agency.

Bhopal Political Agency.

Bhopawar Political Agency.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XIV.
MEDICAL.

*Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the Income and Expenditure of the
Central India Dispensaries for the year 1897.*

CHAPTER XIV.

CAL.

diture of the Central India Dispensaries for the year 1897.

COME.

FROM LOCAL OR OTHER FUNDS.		Interest on investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	SUBSCRIPTION.		For diets by paying patients, etc.	For sale of medicine supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.			From Europeans.	From Natives.				
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
* 32,931 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,831 3 11
12,210 13 4	...	349 2 0	...	...	† 59,309 14 0	21 13 6	20,378 15 5	2,629 5 6	1,16,178 9 1½
† 41,529 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,529 9 8
§ 8,202 4 4	...	...	...	...	§ 71,769 9 9	...	...	...	26,713 14 1
13,110 15 0	...	175 0 0	729 4 0	137 12 0	1,003 0 0	...	...	500 0 0	16,528 14 4
1,740 0 0	950 13 2	...	...	285 0 0	71 0 0	...	...	...	5,198 7 8
2,207 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481 4 6	5,320 0 5
1,100 0 0	502 6 11	...	...	120 4 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3,645 6 6
1,13,031 15 11	1,453 4 1	524 2 0	729 4 0	543 0 0	78,153 7 9	21 13 6	20,378 15 5	3,614 0 0	2,48,946 1 8½

TURE.

On Bazar Medicines.	On Europe Medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges including registers, etc., supplied by Government.	On building or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1897.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
974 7 7	6,495 10 6	4,539 8 8	1,665 4 8	5,344 14 3	...	33,831 3 11	...	0 1 8 44	2 66
4,060 1 5	18,297 2 9	10,629 12 4	20,604 14 1	6,254 5 7	...	97,893 4 3	18,285 4 10½	0 2 3 27	...
4,850 9 9	4,780 6 0	6,398 8 6	2,853 13 6	...	...	41,529 9 8	...	0 3 9 66	...
500 15 3	4,580 13 4	1,906 12 9	1,510 13 8	...	...	26,643 15 4	67 14 9	0 2 4	2 78
1,075 9 5	3,040 0 5	542 13 0	151 11 2	1,091 10 6	...	16,119 14 4	409 0 0	0 2 6	5 41
395 11 3	33 6 0	609 3 10	127 0 0	704 13 2	...	4,486 2 3	712 5 5	0 1 2 38	47 08
429 1 3	630 0 0	1,824 0 0	...	...	...	4,868 12 3	451 4 2	0 0 11 50	53 71
5 1 6	573 6 0	188 2 1	74 9 3	97 5 2	...	2,200 1 3	1,445 5 3	0 2 6	...
12,291 9 5	38,430 13 0	26,639 9 8	26,988 2 4	13,493 0 8	...	2,27,572 15 3	21,371 2 5½	0 2 1 9	22 38

A. DANE, M.D., Surgeon-Lieut. Col.,
Administrative Medical Officer,
Central India.

of the Central India Dispensaries for the year 1897—continued.

COME.									
FROM LOCAL OR OTHER FUNDS.		Interest on investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	SUBSCRIPTIONS.		For diets by paying patients, etc.	For sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.			From Europeans.	From Natives.				
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
705 5 10	1,605 5 10
6,677 8 4	6,677 8 4
6,713 0 0	6,713 0 0
739 12 0	739 12 0
1,192 14 5	1,192 14 5
1,263 11 5	1,263 11 5
1,626 0 9	1,626 0 9
1,235 13 6	1,235 13 6
1,147 11 3	1,147 11 3
1,491 0 6	1,491 0 6
1,457 12 6	1,457 12 6
1,715 15 6	1,715 15 6
2,595 1 10	2,595 1 10
2,497 0 4	2,497 0 4
1,728 7 5	1,728 7 5
143 6 5	143 6 5
12,210 13 4	...	349 2 0	...	...	9,850 0 0	11 10 0	20,378 15 3	2,275 1 6	46,600 3 10
...	* 5,104 0 0	...	...	...	5,104 0 0
...	+ 8,427 7 3	...	...	...	8,767 0 9
...	‡ 6,405 0 0	...	...	...	6,405 0 0
...	\$ 6,400 0 0	...	...	...	6,400 0 0
...	22,000 0 0	10 3 6	...	354 4 0	41,778 14 9
...	1,123 6 9	...	...	...	1,123 6 9
|| 41,529 9 8	41,529 9 8
...	¶ 17,769 9 9	...	...	...	17,769 9 9
*** 8,202 4 4	8,944 4 4
...

§ Paid by Rutlam State.
 ¶ " " Gwalior Darbar.
 * " " Bhopal
 ‡ " " Bhopal Agency Dispensary Fund subscribed by Local Chiefs and funds.

COME.

<i>c</i> FROM LOCAL OR OTHER FUNDS.		<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i> SUBSCRIPTIONS.		<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>
Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet by paying patients, etc.	For sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
R a. p. 1,620 0 0	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 175 0 0	R a. p. 729 4 0	R a. p. 137 12 0	R a. p. 1,008 0 0	R a. p. ...	R a. p. ...	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 3,665 0 0
11,490 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,863 14 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	
1,740 0 0 2,207 1 8 1,100 0 0	950 13 2 ... ...	... ... 502 6 11	... ... ...	285 0 0	71 0 0 ... 120 4 0	... ... ...	... ... ...	481 ... 4 6 8 6 0	5,198 7 8 5,320 0 5 3,645 6 6

Expenditure	
	3
EXPEN	
sary establish- ing menial (ants).	
Menial servants.	

R	a.	p.
400	0	0
512	2	4
250	2	9
66	5	0
103	0	0
69	0	0
49	0	0
72	0	0
64	0	0
70	0	0

148	12	3
253	0	0

301	9	3



